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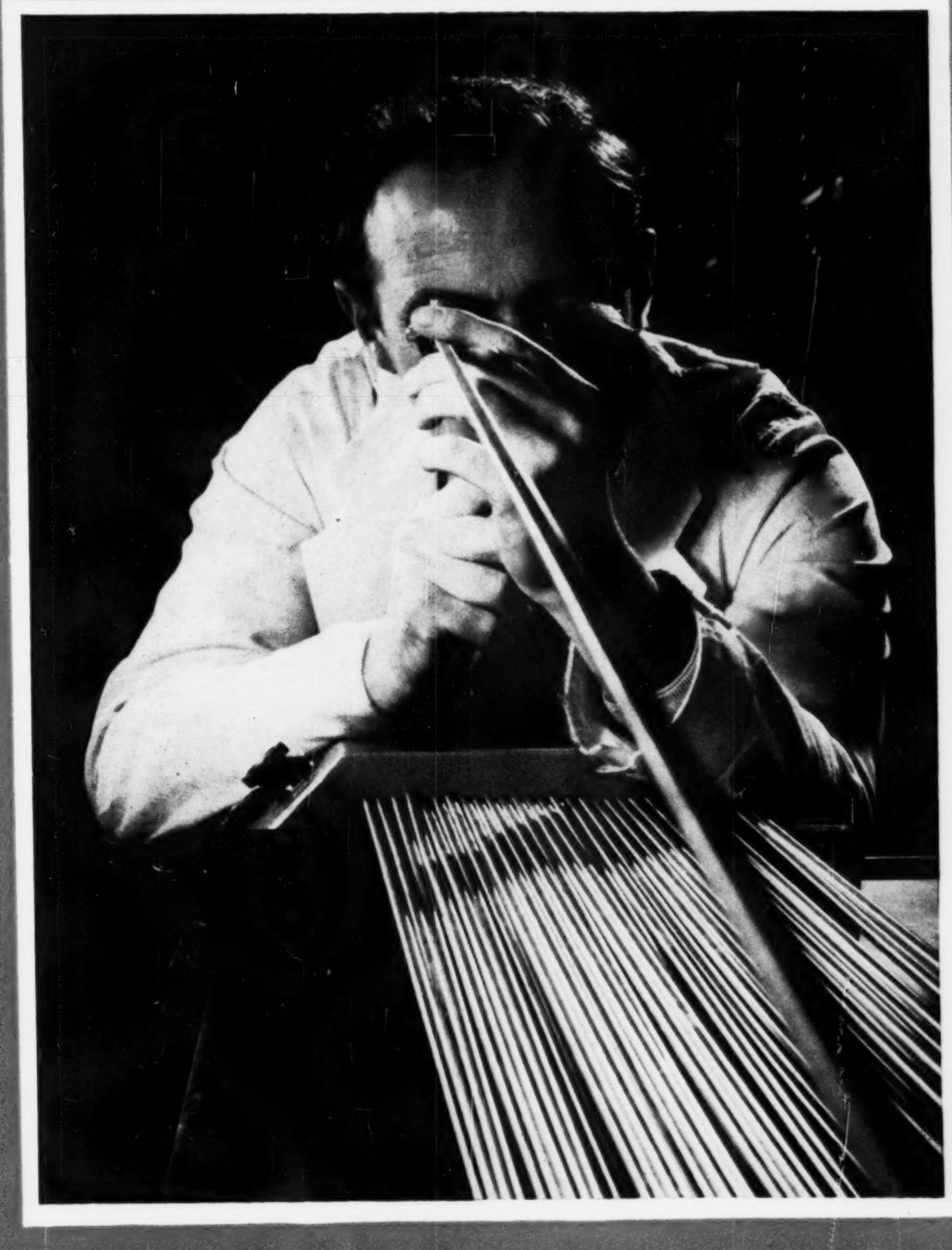

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Board of Trade Journal

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Exports Insured by ECGD Rose by 12 per cent in 1961

Mr. A. E. Percival, C.B., Secretary of the Export Credits Department, at a Press Conference in London on May 9, gave an account of the financial results of E.C.G.D.'s business in 1961 and described how the new facilities were working (See **Board of Trade Journal, *April 21, 1961, page 920*).**

ACTUAL EXPORTS INSURED rose 12 per cent., from £720·8 million to £805·7 million (provisional). Liabilities outstanding at the end of the year were 15 per cent. higher than a year ago at £739 million against £640 million (these figures take into account not only amounts outstanding at the end of the year on actual exports insured but also liabilities on insured contracts under which exports have yet to be made). The cumulative reserve increased during the year by some £7 million to some £35 million (provisional).

Claims paid were almost the same as in the previous year, at £4·1 million (provisional). Recoveries, at £2·1 million (provisional) were the lowest for nine years, due to the end of receipts under the Anglo-Brazilian agreement: some £0·6 million was recovered in respect of Turkish claims, under the intergovernmental agreement for the discharge of commercial debts by 1971 and some £0·4 million in respect of earlier exchange delays in Colombia.

Although premiums were reduced as announced in April 1961, and in the event the average premium on business on up to six months credit fell from 8s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. per cent., and the average on specific medium-term business from £3 10s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. per cent., total premium received during the year amounted to £8·6 million (provisional) compared with the final figure of £7·4 million for the previous year. This was due partly to the increase in short-term insured exports from £580 million to £663 million, which resulted in an increase in premium in this field of some £0·1 million. The main increase however lay in the medium-term field and was due partly to the time-lag which occurs in such business between receipt of premium at the outset of a contract and subsequent declaration of the insured exports, and partly to the receipt during the year of some £2 million of premium in respect of business insured in an earlier year.

'National interest' business insured under Section 2 of the Act rose from £21·7 million to £39·5 million (provisional), the bulk of this increase being in respect of specifically-insured medium term contracts, and the cumulative reserve was increased from £4·4 million to £6·1 million (provisional). Claims paid were unusually low at £0·05 million (provisional), and recoveries were also low at £0·13 million (provisional).

In the 'commercial' business all but £2 million of the increase took place in the exports on up to six months credit, which rose from £579·6 million to £662.6 million, whereas business on over six months credit was little changed at £143·1 million compared with £141·2 million in the previous year. Even allowing for the additional £18 million of medium term business in the 'national interest' account, the increase in insured exports on these longer terms is modest, and the main increase in insured exports has clearly come from the acquisition of new policyholders in the comprehensive field, the number increasing during the year from 5,124 to 5,631 (which excludes the 850 new Small Exporter policies sold during the year).

This increase in the use of E.C.G.D. facilities we attribute partly to the improvements in cover, in premium rates in speed of operation, and in our flexibility and competitiveness on lengths of credit; and partly to the increasing realization amongst managements that E.C.G.D. is not so much a prop for the unadventurous as a sensible safeguard in the vigorous and imaginative development of overseas sales.

Our increased balance of £35 million must be seen in proper perspective. In the first place it has to be viewed in relation to mounting liabilities, which (as I said earlier) increased during the year by £99 million to £739 million. These potential liabilities are not mere bogeys. Shortage of foreign exchange leading to claims can affect the whole of our business in a market within a single year – as has happened several times in the past – and our total surplus is exceeded by our potential liabilities on any of three single markets. Nor are these by any means the safest markets: we have £56 million at risk in a market which we grade in the lowest of our four categories of risk, and £49 million in a market in the next category.

In the second place it is also important to appreciate the make-up of this total £35 million balance. Only a part of it can be regarded as 'earned', since premium is received at the outset of a transaction on a risk which may have years to run.

Some £13 million consists of premium received on liabilities which have not yet run off. This part of the cash balance must be regarded as allocated to a 'suspense account'. The earned balance is therefore

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Front Cover Photograph

Using a prism projection unit, one of the inspection personnel at the Surbiton plant of Fine Tubes Ltd., checks the internal finish of precision drawn seamless stainless steel hydraulic tubing. Fine Tubes will open their new Plymouth plant covering 70,000 square feet in Mid 1962. It is expected that overall output of the tubing, available for both home and export markets in a wide range of stainless steel and nickel alloys, will be increased by over fifty per cent.

£22 million. Of this total the business transacted from 1930 to March 1953 accounts for some £16 million, while some £6 million is surplus earned since April 1953.

We have already reduced our premium rates to an extent which, will greatly retard, if it will not eliminate, this low rate of surplus accumulation. Over the post-1953 period the average short-term rates have been reduced from 11s. 8d. in 1954 to 7s. 9d. for the financial year just ended; and medium term rates, though not subject to the same ready yardstick, have been generally reduced, and in particular were cut by an anticipated average of 25 per cent. a year ago. If throughout this post-1953 period we had charged the premiums now current, we should have reduced our earnings still further by an estimated £4 million or so.

It has always been our aim to break even on our accounts; the benefits from increased turnover have over the years been ploughed back in the form of reduced rates, and I think these figures go to show that there is at present little disposable margin on our current rates.

Rebates on Three-year Policies

I might perhaps mention that we shall this year find ourselves paying back to policyholders the first discounts on the three-year policies introduced in 1959. In respect of the policies taken out in the first twelve months they were available this will amount to some quarter of a million pounds. This does not, however, affect the trading figures discussed earlier, since these earned rebates have been held in a special 'suspense account' and not shown as premium received.

These three-year policies have been very widely taken up. Over 5,000 of our Comprehensive policies are now on this basis. That is to say, nearly four out of every five policies shown an effective 5 per cent. mark-down on the premium schedules.

We have this month introduced one minor 'streamlining' concession. When we introduced these three-year policies the full 5 per cent. rebate was confined to existing policyholders, and new clients only qualified for 2½ per cent. until they had been with us for three years. In future we shall apply the full 5 per cent. rebate to all three year policies, new and old clients alike.

Resumption of Cover on Turkey

We have now decided to resume cover on short-term credit business (i.e. up to six months credit) with Turkey, for the first time since this cover was suspended in 1955. It may take a little time for us to make the necessary arrangements, after such an interval, for underwriting the business, but we shall notify policyholders that cover is available as soon as possible.

We still have some £15 million claims paid on Turkey, which should be recovered over the next ten years under the intergovernmental arrangements, with another £4 million potential claims still to mature. We do not at present see any 'commercial' basis for cover on Turkey, as her ability to meet current exchange commitments remains heavily dependent on the continuance of foreign aid, and this extension of our short-term facilities is therefore being made against the 'national interest' account. Until the implications of Turkey's proposed longer-term Development Plan, and the external assistance which this will entail are established we do not contemplate any decision about further cover for medium-term business.

Improved Service to Policyholders

We have not however any major developments to announce today. The last financial year was one of major E.C.G.D. developments combined with substantial premium cuts. This year there is much to be done in the way of consolidation. We have gained a great deal of new business and this requires a corresponding development of our branch organization and our underwriting facilities. We shall be making a particular drive to speed our service still further, and to simplify the terms and procedures of the insurance wherever possible. These questions of speed, ease, and flexibility of approach are what we believe now matter most to the majority of our policyholders.

Perhaps it would be useful at this point to say something about the two new facilities which were announced a year ago by the President of the Board of Trade (who is also responsible for E.C.G.D.): the Financial Guarantees for the large project on long-term credit, and the new policy for the small exporter. These extended the range of our facilities in each direction.

Financial Guarantees

Both these new facilities have been well received. Financial Guarantees already agreed in principle have put British industry in a position to bid for twenty-two contracts involving over £134 million of business in capital goods or projects, to be financed from Britain on long credit terms. This is the total value, of which the loan element guaranteed by E.C.G.D. would amount to over £100 million.

It is not unfortunately possible to give any identifiable details of all these approved projects. Five relate to 'heavy plant', to a loan value of some £47 million, or contracts of some £63 million. There are eleven shipbuilding contracts to a loan value of some £36 million (contracts of some £48 million). The balance is railway equipment and telecommunications equipment.

It may appear strange, with such commitments, that we have not yet issued any of the actual guarantees, but this only shows the surprisingly long time which is taken up in the detailed negotiation of business on this scale. The expense to E.C.G.D. is not negligible, but is small in relation to the design work involved for the British tenderers for work which, even with the financial side tied up, may go to an overseas competitor.We do however know that two of these contracts have now been signed, and Heads of Agreement signed for a third, amounting in all to a loan value of some £19 million on contracts of some £26 million.

It is not surprising that over two-thirds of our commitments in this field are on countries in the two riskier of our four rating categories. The countries with stable economies are generally the countries in a more advanced stage of development which are more able to finance these large development projects from their domestic resources and to find the necessary exchange for payment on 'medium term' (i.e. up to five or so years from completion). It is the less developed countries, dependent on rapid development for the raising of living standards, who have special need for this long-term financing and, by the pressure of that need, exhibit greater risks for the credit insurer. But we have to accept this fact of life: E.C.G.D. in doing its job must follow where the business lies, always provided that we stop short of business so hazardous that it cannot offer a reasonable prospect of repayment.

Small Exporter Policies

In the first year we have issued 892 Small Exporter policies. The value figure is, naturally, less impressive – £1,481,000 of cover paid for. But here the figures are not the important thing. We are out to introduce the tyro exporter to the advantages of credit insurance: it is an 'introductory offer'. In some cases we have indeed introduced manufacturers not merely to insurance but to exporting: small firms which previously ignored export inquiries, or which failed to get business because they could not quote credit terms, found that now this business was worth taking.

Some of these policyholders are of course by nature small; the exporter of live grubs for American anglers cannot expand infinitely. But many of these policyholders have the business capacity and the interest and the will to make a substantial contribution in due course to the export trade. We think it important that they should start on the right credit insurance lines!

Our other new facility, introduced in February this year, was the Full Percentage Facility, a technical improvement in the existing forms of cover designed to assist those exporters carrying the largest outstandings in relation to turnover, namely, those selling on longer credit. This improvement applied to any exporter insuring credit terms of three or more years. After two trouble free years we can for an extra charge increase to 100 per cent. the percentage of his risks covered by E.C.G.D.

There has not been sufficient time since the introduction of this facility for us to see how much use will be made of it.

Credit Terms

But not all E.C.G.D. improvements can be publicized, still less measured. Perhaps the thing which most vitally affects all our policyholders selling on more than six months credit is our attitude to 'appropriate credit terms'. Certainly it is the problem which remains our greatest headache. We are ready to insure 'appropriate' terms, with reference to practice in an industry and to what is being done by competitors: we have however to avoid 'excessive' terms for otherwise we should be enabling the weak seller, for the sake of his own contemporary advantage, to put up terms throughout a whole trade. The principle is simple: its application is extremely difficult in a situation where bargains are private between seller and buyer and there is no clear evidence of what is in fact being done. It is a pity that our performance on this cannot be measured, for I believe that over the past year we have moved much closer to a common viewpoint with exporters – and yet not departed from our fundamental principles. Neither we nor any other credit insurer can get this right every time; we can only strive to give our exporters the right support as many times as possible. This will undoubtedly remain our greatest preoccupation in the coming year, when, as I have said, we are looking for other ways in which we can accommodate our insurance even more closely to the needs of the export trade.

Statutory Quarterly Return

During the quarter ended March 31, 1962, the Department assumed liability:

(a) under Section 1 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949, (as amended by the Acts of 1951, 1952, 1957 and 1959) up to a maximum of £87,663,811 in respect of guarantees amounting to £138,714,581;

(b) under Section 2 of the Export Guarantees Act, 1949 (as amended by the Acts of 1951, 1952, 1957, 1959 and 1961) up to a maximum of £31,192,064 in respect of guarantees amounting to £39,207,490.

London Bus for Stockholm Fair

The Come to Britain Bus
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This London Transport Routemaster bus is to be used for a special passenger service at the British Trade Fair in Stockholm, which will be opened today by Mr. Tage Erlander, the Prime Minister of Sweden. Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, will represent H. M. Government, at the opening as well as attending various functions connected with the Fair, the President will meet Swedish ministers, exhibitors and visiting businessmen.

More than 500 firms will show goods worth £2 million; the mounting of the fair alone has cost £200,000. Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and their Majesties King Gustaf VI Adolf and Queen Louise have graciously consented to be patrons, and Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra will visit the fair on May 24 and stay for about four days (see *Board of Trade Journal*, May 11, page 989, and March 2, page 450). A full report of the opening will be published in next week's issue.

Importance of Advertising Overseas and at Home

SPEAKING AT THE Advertising Association Conference at Eastbourne on May 11 on the vital need to increase home production and exports, Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said:

'One wonders why those who practice this art of persuasion have so far failed to win the universal favour and gratitude of the consuming public. Yet the non-commercial public, by and large, continue to regard advertising not only with some suspicion but also as a costly incubus – an unnecessary addition to costs of production and distribution – quite apart from being an unwelcome intrusion, or even a tiresome and needlessly repetitive series of intrusions, on the privacy of their non-commercial consciousness.

'As a member of Her Majesty's Government my presence here, I hope, will re-assure you, if you were in doubt, that the Government does not subscribe to the view, often enough expressed, that all advertising is a racket. On the contrary we believe that it is an essential part of selling, which in turn, is an essential element in trade by which, as a nation we live. In other words we recognize its importance.

'As people become more aware of advertising, they are becoming more and more conscious and critical of the content of advertising. That may mean that it will become easier to bring a product to the attention of the public than it was. It certainly means that more people are more intolerant of what the Bible calls "vain repetition", particularly on television, and expect to be given more information in advertisements. In other words, the public will tend to expect higher and higher standards of advertising – not merely more elegant or compelling copy, but more informative and unquestionably truthful.

'It is no part of the philosophy of H.M.'s present advisers to tell people how to run their businesses. It is, of course, the duty of any Government to try to prevent the exploitation of one section of the community by another, as well as to prevent deception and fraud. But in general we believe that in this country trade and professional associations appoint those whom the members respect to conduct their affairs and that those appointed take good care to keep that respect. Besides, we consider that the best form of discipline is self-discipline.

'We therefore very much welcome the decision of the interests represented in the Advertising Association to provide the advertising industry with an institution to help them to guide their conduct, an institution to which they may also be able to refer new or difficult issues – namely the Advertising Standards Authority. I believe that in time to come economists and historians will point to 1962 as a year of great significance in the development of advertising in the 20th century, because it was then that the conference was held at which the A.S.A. was finally brought into the world.

'Let no one imagine that the creation of the Advertising Standards Authority is nothing but belated action on the part of an industry with a bad conscience. That is certainly not true. One could have understood if in a service industry like advertising competition had taken the form of debasing standards. It is much to the credit of the industry that there has always been among its responsible leaders a conviction that, if the industry is to thrive, it must impose upon itself the discipline of high ethical standards. One has only to look at advertisements fifty years ago to see how vastly standards have risen. The treatment of the advertising of patent medicines shows how people in advertising are prepared to devise and maintain standards even if it involves turning away potentially profitable business. The approach of the newspapers and magazines to the problems of bait advertising and switch selling is another example of the same general sense of responsibility. In creating the Advertising Standards Authority, therefore, you are once again demonstrating to the public your determination to exercise self-discipline, individually and collectively, and steadily to improve the quality and integrity of the service that you give.

'You have also shown your awareness of public opinion. The move is well timed. The Jenkins Committee, the Pilkington Committee, the Molony Committee, the Royal Commission on the Press – all these have discussed, or may be expected to discuss, various aspects of advertising. It is right, therefore, that advertising should devise an instrument of its own – not for self-advertisement, but for self-examination and self-discipline – not a trumpet, but a conscience, a new, more sensitive, more active conscience.'

Mr. Macpherson said that in his address to the A.A., Mr. Hubert Oughton had indicated the object of the Authority as the promotion and enforcement throughout the United Kingdom of the highest standards of advertising in all media so as to ensure in co-operation with all concerned, that no advertising contravened or offended against these standards. 'You are fortunate in obtaining as your chairman so distinguished and eminent a public figure as Sir Arnold Plant,' Mr. Macpherson said. 'I have no doubt that with the powerful and authoritative support of his colleagues, when they are appointed – both expert and lay – the Authority will command the respect of the industry and the public. The inclusion of lay members will convincingly demonstrate to the public your determination that the problems that come before the Authority will be looked at not only from the various points of view of the component parts of the industry itself but also from that of the public at large. The establishment of the Advertising Standards Authority is welcomed by the Board of Trade as evidence of the industry's will to capture and retain the confidence of the public as buyers and to convince them of the integrity of British advertising. I am sure that to be chosen for not only the honour but the duty of serving as a member of the Authority will be the most highly prized appointment in the world of advertising.'

Mr. Macpherson went on to say that 'the continually changing order of society and of our economy would continually throw up new problems. 'In the last ten years or so there has emerged a new society faced with new products and new methods of distribution. Methods of consumer protection, adequate when our basic legislation was laid down, may need to be changed now that there are not merely many new synthetic products about, but possibilities of spending and financing undreamt of 25 years ago. More people have more money. There are more goods and more kinds of goods. For example, in the field of synthetic fibres alone, new names are constantly appearing and new methods are being devised of combining these new materials either with each other or with natural fibres. People want to know a lot more about these things; about how they can be expected to behave in use and how they should be treated, they want to know what they are buying and why they should buy them. They want more information to enable them to make a rational selection between product and product, so that they get what they need for the particular purpose they have in mind. (The International Congress on Man-made Fibres held in London last week seems to have devoted much of their time to this.) How far people should get the information at the point of sale, how far by advertising, how far by press comment – these are technical matters of selling. But that they should get it is undeniable.'

Speaking of advertising abroad, the Minister said that once the Advertising Standards Authority had established itself, advertisements for United Kingdom goods and services conforming to the standards laid down by the Authority, as those who provide them will instinctively insist they should, would come to command a special respect not only in the United Kingdom but in overseas markets as well. In this way the Authority would not merely help in selling more and more goods, but they would ensure for our advertisements and our goods a reputation for reliability which should be of lasting value.

In a concluding reference to public relations Mr. Macpherson said that although advertising and public relations had developed separately, many firms now gave a service in both, and it must be commonplace for everyone at the conference that those responsibilities were converging. In both fields there had been a move toward greater self-discipline. That was not a coincidence; it was the recognition of an increasing responsibility to the public which, he knew, was fully appreciated by the Institute of Public Relations. He hoped that we should soon see standards in advertising and in the field of public relations maintained and co-ordinated at the highest level.

'If we at the Board of Trade can be of any assistance, we shall be glad to help you,' the Minister said. 'At the same time this is your own canoe, and canoes are notoriously difficult entities to help with from outside.'

Mr. G. R. Pope is the new president of the Association.

S.I.M.A.'s Activity in Export Promotion

'As an association, you have certainly assisted your members by your activity in export promotion' said Mr. Niall Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, when he addressed members of the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association at a luncheon in London on May 10.

'The forms your activity has taken are many and diverse . . . I would refer particularly to the Association's vigorous support in exhibitions both at home and abroad.' Mr. Macpherson said he chose that because many of the association's member firms were small. They had shown the scope that there was for effective co-operation between smaller firms at exhibitions. Publicity was always a problem for smaller firms overseas, and the work required to organize such co-operation well worth while. No firm need consider itself too small to participate in the export drive. 'I am glad that the Board of Trade can claim to have made a not insignificant practical contribution to the efforts of your association overseas.'

Continuing, Mr. Macpherson said the scientific instrument industry was important in itself as a large and growing exporter. But it was important also for the contribution its varied products made to so many of our industries – to their production, as well as to their research and development. 'I am thinking particularly of industrial process control in our factories today – the need to control flow, size, shape and composition at high speed with accuracy – and of the vital role your industry is playing in this growing field of instrumentation. I have heard with great interest of some of the advances made recently in Nucleonic instruments and in Medical electronics as well as in many other groups of your varied industry.

'I need not tell you that we are entering an era of keener competition – indeed we are already in it. Already we have removed all but a very few of our import controls; we have reduced tariffs – and we always try and obtain at least equal advantages for our exports in return.' He said he knew that many of the members had been uneasy about the progressive liberalization of imports from Japan; but our own exports to Japan increased considerably last year and the opportunities in that market were great. Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, had just returned from a visit to it. He knew also that some viewed with misgiving the prospect of further large reductions in tariffs, whether as a result of GATT negotiations or in consequence of our entry into the Common Market should we decide to enter the EEC. EFTA at present gave us some advantage over European countries which did not belong to it and at the least a fleeting chance to establish ourselves soundly in the markets of our EFTA partners.

If and when we entered the EEC we should have to face even stronger competition, but there would also be wider opportunities and he saw no reason why we should not give as good as we got in terms of competition. (See page 1068.)

Electronic Component Industry Progress

British production of radio and electronic components and accessories in 1961, estimated at a value of £140 million, was up by 10 per cent. compared with the previous year, according to the annual report of the Radio and Electronic Component Manufacturers' Federation, which was presented at the annual general meeting in London on May 8.

The reduced production of television receivers as an outlet for components was more than compensated for by increased output of radio receivers and professional equipment, and a nine per cent. rise in export sales. Component exports in 1961 were valued at £14·9 million, excluding items incorporated in equipment. Exports of valves, tubes and semi-conductors at £9·9 million showed an increase of 40·8 per cent. on 1960.

Minister of State, Board of Trade, Appoints New Parliamentary Private Secretary

Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. W. Proudfoot, M.P., as his Parliamentary Private Secretary.

Common Market May be Watershed in British History

The next twelve months might be a watershed in British history, Mr. Henry Brooke, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, told the Wool Textile Delegation conference at Harrogate on May 11.

'Within the next year or less we may have to decide whether or not to go into the Common Market,' Mr. Brooke said. 'I know of the valuable survey on this which your National Wool Textile Export Corporation has made. Provided we can do it with fairness to our farmers and to the Commonwealth – both of those are essential – I must say that I hope we go in, for the economic and political reasons which the Prime Minister has repeatedly emphasized.

'I cannot help thinking we ought to have the ability to equal and surpass in efficiency the buying and manufacturing and marketing methods of any business on the Continent. If not, why not? Are we enlisting enough brains into top positions? Are we hesitant to give scope to the finest designers, or to bring in expert consultants if in anything we seem to fall behind? I do not know all the answers but I am sure these are the questions we ought to be asking of ourselves.

'These next twelve months may be a watershed in British history. We may go forward to challenge the world in open competition, with at last within sight a huge market free of tariff barriers such as we have long envied the Americans. I give you my word that, whether we go in or not, the Government will strive its utmost to help you to strengthen your competitive powers and to secure us the exports which are essential to our country's life. That goes for every industry in the land. I believe that we in Britain stand on the verge of another and finer Industrial Revolution and if only we can attain the confidence and the inspiration of a common purpose we have it in us to amaze the world again.'

Wool Textile Report

The annual Report of the Export Group, National Wool Textile Executive, and the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, is now available. Entitled 'British Wool Textile Exports 1961-62', copies are obtainable from Commerce House, Bradford, 1.

Common Market Meetings

Mr. Edward Heath, Lord Privy Seal, and Mr. Duncan Sandys, Secretary of State, Commonwealth Relations Office, returned to London on May 13 from the Ministerial meeting of the Common Market countries held in Brussels which concluded last week-end.

The next Ministerial meeting will be on May 29 and 30. A four day meeting at the end of June has been provisionally arranged to examine progress.

Business Monitor : Production Series

The following titles and issues of Business Monitor Production Series are now available, and copies may be obtained by annual subscription from H.M. Stationery Office, P.O. Box 569, London, S.E.1:

Monthly at £1 a year, post free:

Pottery & Electrical Ware for March 1962.

Paper & Paper-making Materials for March 1962.

(The average weekly tonnage of paper and board produced in March was more than in either January or February. Compared with the low February figures the rate of production of paper was up by more than 2 per cent. and the rate of production of board by 5 per cent.).

Quarterly at 7s. 6d. a year, post free:

Carpets & Rugs for December 1961-*February* 1962.

(Manufacturers' sales of carpets and rugs in the three months December 1961-February 1962 were more than in the corresponding period in any previous year and over 6 per cent. more than in the same months a year earlier. In the previous period (September-November 1961) sales had eased compared with a year earlier).

The Future Work of the NEDC

THE FUTURE WORK of the National Economic Development Council was discussed at a meeting on May 9 with the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the chair.

The Council approved a proposal of Sir Robert Shone, Director General, that he should submit a first report by the end of the year. Work on the first report would be under three heads:

(i) General economic implications – for example for exports, balance of payments, savings, investment, manpower, etc. – of a faster growth rate in the next few years.

(ii) Impact of the rate on a selected cross-section of industry.

(iii) Study of general obstacles to growth and of economic policies and industrial arrangements and attitudes in so far as they may affect growth.

Growth Study: The Council considered problems arising from the programme, which was to be regarded as being in the nature of a trial run. Their main conclusions were:

(i) *Period covered*: The first report should cover the period 1961-66. Actual statistics were available for 1961 and it should be possible to make projections up to 1966 with the help of Government Departments and public and private industry.

(ii) *Definition of Growth*: It was agreed to take the *annual rate of growth in the Gross Domestic Product (output of goods and services of all kinds) as the key measure of growth.* Other alternatives were considered, such as the rate of growth in industrial production. This was rejected because industrial production was only about half the Gross Domestic Product,

(iii) *Rate of Growth*: The Council decided that the average annual rate of growth in Gross Domestic Product to be taken for the purpose of the inquiries should be 4 per cent., equivalent to nearly 22 per cent. for the whole period 1961-66. This was not regarded as a forecast for individual years or for the period as a whole but was selected as a reasonably ambitious figure likely to bring out problems that have to be solved if faster economic growth is to be achieved and as a help in focussing thinking on the problems of faster growth.

Approach to Industry: The Council agreed that discussions should be initiated with a cross-section of public and private industry consisting in the first instance of the following:

(i) *Public*: Coal, electricity supply, gas, Post Office.

(ii) *Private*: Agriculture, chemicals, chocolate and sugar confectionery, construction (including building materials), electrical machinery, electronics, iron and steel, machine tools, motor vehicles, paper and board, petroleum, wool textiles.

This work would fit in with long-range studies by the Government in the public sector. Discussions with the different industries would have to be phased. Timing questions would need consideration.

It was also proposed to begin a special study of the distributive trade. Together with estimates of the contribution of Government services, the inquiries would then cover one half of the Gross Domestic Product. Railways and transport generally will be included later when detailed studies now being carried out allow practical appraisals to be made.

Questions to Industry: These will fall under three heads:

(i) Information on actual plans and estimates up to 1966 on such things as output, home and export sales, capacity, employment, investment, research and development. Information will also be sought on the assumptions being made by each industry about growth in Gross Domestic Product, etc., and about Government policy as affecting the industry in question.

(ii) The implications for the industry concerned of a 4 per cent. per annum growth rate in the Gross Domestic Product between 1961 and 1966.

(iii) Particular hindrances to expansion foreseen and possible methods of overcoming them.

Economic Policies and Obstacles to Growth: The Council considered that this part of the programme was just as important as the study of future trends and possibilities. The office has already begun work on a number of topics, including the balance of payments, taxation, research and development. Further topics on which it will concentrate this year will be decided later. They will include matters under direct Government control and those affecting management and labour. The Council will meet again on June 6.

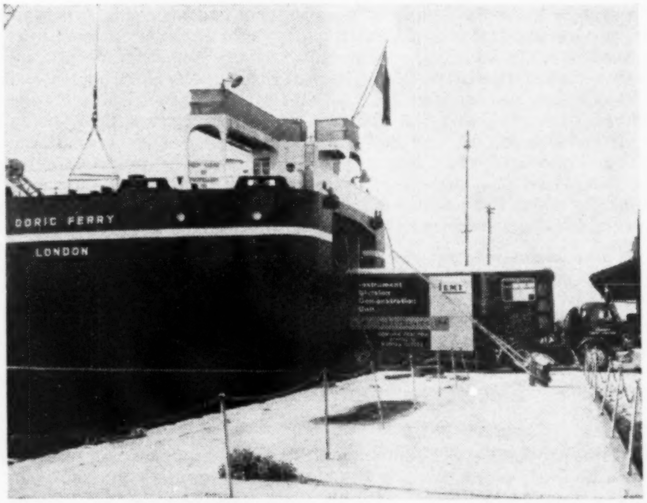
NOTE

An average annual rate of growth of Gross Domestic Product of 4 per cent. per year (nearly 22 per cent. in total during 1961-66) implies an average increase per worker of something like 3·3 per cent. per year (the difference between the two figures being explained by the expected increase in the labour force) and a considerably higher figure at the end of the period.

These figures are substantially higher than rates of growth of output per worker in the past. The rate was probably about 1½ per cent., both in the fifty or sixty years before the First World War and in the inter-war years. In the 1950s as a whole it was about 2 per cent., although there is some evidence that in recent years the rate of increase has been improving.

The growth target put forward by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development is 4·1 per cent. per year in total output for 1960-70. The United Kingdom labour force is expanding considerably more slowly than the O.E.C.D. average: the growth figure per worker of 3·3 per cent. per year selected for N.E.D.C.'s initial inquiries is thus higher than the comparable target which the O.E.C.D. has set for all O.E.C.D. countries taken together.

EUROPEAN EXPORT TOUR



Some of E.M.I.'s latest electronic equipment will be shown during the forthcoming 2,500 mile tour of Western Europe by E.M.I. Electronics Ltd.'s mobile demonstration unit. This travelling showroom, which recently left Hayes, will visit six countries during the next four months. The tour, which will take a route Holland-Germany-Switzerland-Italy-France-Belgium, will show E.M.I. equipment at universities, technical high schools, factories and atomic energy commissions. The articulated demonstration unit is seen reversing into the hold of the *Doric Ferry* at Tilbury docks en route for Rotterdam.

ADVERTISEMENT INQUIRIES FOR THE JOURNAL

Inquiries from the London Postal Area concerning the insertion of advertisements in the *Board of Trade Journal* should be addressed to **H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.63, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1 (City 9876 Ext. 147).**

Inquiries from other parts of the United Kingdom should be addressed to **Cowlishaw & Lawrence (Advertising) Ltd., Memorial Hall Bldgs., 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.3 (City 3718).**

Provisional Figures of United Kingdom Trade in April

Recorded Values (Table A)

United Kingdom exports in April were valued at £327·3 million, imports at £349·1 million, and re-exports at £14·2 million.

Seasonally Adjusted Values (Table B)

After eliminating normal seasonal variation, United Kingdom exports in February, March and April were 3½ per cent. more than in the three months November, December and January. The rate of exports in the first four months of the year was ½ per cent. more than in the year 1961.

On the same basis, imports were 1 per cent. less in February-April than in November-January and the average of the first four months of this year was ½ per cent. less than the average for the year 1961.

Seasonally adjusted monthly average re-exports in February-April amounted to £12 million, compared with £13 million in November-January. The monthly average for the first four months of the year was £12 million, compared with £13 million in the year 1961.

United Kingdom Trade

A. Recorded Value £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1960	296·2	378·4	11·8
1961	306·9	366·5	13·2
1961 1st Quarter	312·5	385·3	13·0
2nd Quarter	311·3	372·2	13·4
3rd Quarter	291·4	347·9	13·5
4th Quarter	312·3	360·8	13·0
1962 1st Quarter	310·7	375·0	12·7
1961 November	319·4	373·0	12·9
December	298·5	338·3	12·9
1962 January	311·5	402·3	12·2
February	298·2	333·0	10·9
March	322·4	389·7	14·9
April*	327·3	349·1	14·2
January-April*	314·9	368·5	13·1

B. Seasonally Adjusted Values £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1961 1st Quarter	309	385	12
2nd Quarter	305	363	13
3rd Quarter	309	357	15
4th Quarter	304	362	13
1962 1st Quarter	306	367	12
November	305	359	14
December	297	350	14
1962 January	300	380	12
February	307	362	11
March	312	358	11
April*	314	359	14
January-April*	308	365	12

*Provisional

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, *Board of Trade Journal*, **Room 2410, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2192). Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'**

Amendments to the Pre-Packed Food Regulations

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that they have made new regulations which came into effect on May 16 and which amend the pre-Packed Food (Weights and Measures: Marking) Regulations 1957.

The regulations are called the Pre-Packed Food (Weights and Measures: Marking) (Amendment) Regulations 1962 and are published at Statutory Instrument 1962, No. 977, price 3d. (by post 5½d.). Copies are available from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2 and branches.

The regulations clarify the legal position regarding the application of certain sections of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Food Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 and to proceedings for an offence under the 1957 Regulations.

Note:

Some sections of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and the Food and Drugs (Scotland) Act 1956 refer to 'proceedings for an offence under the Act or any regulations made thereunder'. Others only refer to 'proceedings under this Act'. There has in consequence been some doubt among enforcing authorities whether the latter sections apply to proceedings for offences against the 1957 Regulations. The present regulations clarify the position by specifically applying the relevant sections of the two Acts in question to the regulations.

Application for Anti-Dumping Duties on Polyethylene

THE BOARD OF TRADE gave notice on November 24, 1961, that they were considering an application for the imposition of duties under the Customs Duties (Dumping and Subsidies) Act, 1957, on polyethylene in blocks, lumps, powders (including moulding powders), granules, flakes and similar bulk forms imported from the United States of America and on December 8, 1961, gave notice of a similar application against imports from Italy.

The Board of Trade now announce that they are satisfied that a case has been established for action under the terms of the Act, but as the United States and Italian exporters currently exporting polyethylene to Britain have now increased their prices, no further action will be taken on the application.

The Board of Trade would be bound to consider the imposition of appropriate anti-dumping duties on imports of polyethylene manufactured by other United States or Italian firms if such imports were being dumped to undercut prices ruling on the British market at the time.

Application for Continuance of Drawback on Some Parts of Refrigeration Controls

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the continuance after November 28, 1962, of drawback facilities introduced on November 29, 1960, in respect of:

> Parts and accessories liable to duty under tariff heading 90.29, suitable for use solely or principally with refrigeration controls, when incorporated in refrigeration controls which are exported.

Representations which interested parties may wish to make should be addressed, in writing, to the Tariff and Import Policy Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1., by June 1, 1962.

Export of Non-Ferrous Scrap Wastes and Residues

THE BOARD OF TRADE are prepared to consider applications to export some scrap hard drawn copper wire and scrap bronze copper and cadmium copper wire based on the amounts the applicant held on April 30, 1962.

All applications for export licences should be sent to the Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1, **to arrive on or before May 28, 1962.** They must be accompanied by a statement, certified by the applicant's auditors, showing the total unsold stocks of each of these materials held on April 30, 1962.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to the Engineering and Industries Division, Branch 3(B), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 7724.)

U.K. Imports and Exports

Volume and Price Indices for the First Quarter of 1962

IN THE first quarter of 1962 the volume index of imports was 139·7 (1954=100), 5½ per cent. above the index for the previous quarter but 2 per cent. below that for the first quarter of 1961. The index for United Kingdom exports at 125·6 was one per cent. below the fourth quarter figure and almost 2 per cent. below the same quarter of last year.

The increase in the volume of imports compared with the fourth quarter of 1961 was spread over all classes of goods. Although tobacco imports showed a substantial reduction the total index for the food, beverages and tobacco class of goods increased by 7 per cent. accounting for almost half of the overall increase in the total imports index. The volume index for basic materials also increased, although within this class of goods a substantial increase in the index for wool was partly offset by a reduction in the index for imports of wood and cork. Compared with the volume of imports in the first quarter of last year the decrease of 2 per cent. in the overall index was due mainly to decreases in almost all constituents of the basic materials class, which fell by 12 per cent., and in the manufactured goods class which fell by 5 per cent. Decreases in these two classes was partly offset by an increase of 7 per cent. in the food, beverages and tobacco class of imports.

Although the volume index for United Kingdom exports of manufactured goods increased by ½ per cent. compared with the fourth quarter of 1961 the overall index decreased by over one per cent. This decrease was due mainly to decreases in the index for the food, beverages and tobacco class of goods and in miscellaneous goods (Class E). Compared with the first quarter of 1961 the volume indices for most divisions within the manufactured goods class fell. The engineering products group index fell by 2 per cent. mainly due to a fall of 14 per cent. in the electrical machinery index. The index for the metals group fell by 5 per cent. although within this group, exports of non-ferrous metals rose. The index for textiles and that for other manufactures fell by 8 per cent. and 2½ per cent. respectively. There were slight increases in the indices for the food, beverages and tobacco class and in the fuels class of goods.

The overall index of export prices in the first quarter of 1962 was, at 113 (1954=100), one point higher than in the fourth quarter of 1961. The import price index and terms of trade remained unchanged at 96 and 85 respectively.

The index numbers of volume of United Kingdom external trade given in tables 1 to 4 continue the series of indices calculated on base year 1954, which were introduced in articles in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 10, 1955 and May 19, 1956. Table 5 gives quarterly import and export prices and terms of trade indices derived from the monthly index numbers which are regularly published in the *Board of Trade Journal*. The method of constructing these latter index numbers was described in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 2, 1958.

Volume of Imports and Exports – Summary Tables

TABLE 1

Imports

Period	Total*		Index Numbers of Volume (1954=100)				
	Value as Declared	Estimated Value at 1954 Prices	Total*	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	Manufactured Goods
	£ million	£ million					
1954	3,379·2	3,379·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1955	3,883·7	3,761·4	111·3	106·8	105·3	120·7	124·9
1956	3,886·1	3,732·2	110·5	108·6	102·0	115·3	124·5
1957	4,070·8	3,866·8	114·4	113·2	106·2	113·6	129·7
1958	3,779·5	3,861·6	114·3	119·0	93·8	123·8	131·5
1959	4,008·1	4,131·3	122·3	117·9	100·8	143·4	149·9
1960	4,577·4	4,661·1	137·9	121·1	109·5	156·7	201·4
1961	4,417·7	4,559·0	134·9	120·9	101·3	164·2	195·5
1959 1st Quarter	943·2	984·0	116·5	122·1	93·5	134·1	130·1
2ndQuarter	992·8	1,040·1	123·1	117·0	100·7	153·6	148·3
3rd Quarter	988·1	1,008·8	119·4	109·4	101·3	143·6	151·5
4th Quarter	1,084·0	1,098·4	130·0	123·1	107·7	142·4	169·6
1960 1st Quarter	1,127·9	1,150·8	136·2	122·4	107·4	158·9	193·9
2nd Quarter	1,150·8	1,184·3	140·2	120·1	108·3	154·2	214·5
3rd Quarter	1,123·7	1,137·5	134·6	113·3	112·3	151·4	198·9
4th Quarter	1,175·0	1,188·6	140·7	128·7	109·9	162·2	198·5
1961 1st Quarter	1,159·1	1,203·5	142·5	124·2	111·3	179·2	205·3
2nd Quarter	1,125·2	1,158·1	137·1	120·7	106·0	162·0	198·1
3rd Quarter	1,048·9	1,078·7	127·7	114·9	94·1	154·8	186·6
4th Quater	1,084·6	1,118·7	132·4	123·7	93·8	160·7	192·1
1962 1st Quarter	1,127·2	1,180·5	139·7	132·7	98·5	178·7	195·4

*From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions.

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Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports *(Continued)*

TABLE 2

United Kingdom Exports

Period	Total*		Index Numbers of Volume (1954=100)				
	Value as Declared	Estimated Value at 1954 Prices	Total*	Food Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	Manu-factured Goods†
	£ million	£ million					
1954	2,674·7	2,674·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1955	2,905·4	2,872·5	107·4	106·0	115·3	90·0	108·6
1956	3,171·5	3,034·6	113·5	115·3	119·3	92·0	115·0
1957	3,324·4	3,093·4	115·7	124·3	121·9	79·7	117·9
1958	3,208·0	2,980·8	111·4	120·6	121·9	81·8	113·1
1959	3,352·7	3,104·8	116·1	118·1	145·4	79·1	117·4
1960	3,580·3	3,265·8	122·1	122·6	132·2	92·8	124·0
1961	3,709·1	3,352·6	125·3	129·5	145·3	87·0	127·3
1959 1st Quarter	796·5	739·3	110·6	98·8	149·3	83·8	112·1
2nd Quarter	851·3	786·3	117·6	111·0	155·1	71·2	120·3
3rd Quarter	796·6	744·3	111·3	121·7	133·6	69·8	112·7
4th Quarter	908·4	834·9	124·9	141·1	143·8	91·7	124·7
1960 1st Quarter	930·6	847·2	126·7	121·6	143·6	106·1	128·7
2nd Quarter	910·6	827·5	123·8	113·7	141·4	80·5	127·6
3rd Quarter	824·7	758·0	113·4	116·9	115·7	81·0	115·6
4th Quarter	914·4	833·1	124·6	138·3	128·1	103·4	124·3
1961 1st Quarter	943·6	855·5	127·9	120·7	148·2	92·1	131·3
2nd Quarter	941·2	849·8	127·1	115·4	147·5	81·8	131·1
3rd Quarter	881·2	797·0	119·2	135·8	136·6	77·8	120·6
4th Quarter	943·2	850·3	127·2	146·0	149·0	96·1	126·3
1962 1st Quarter	939·0	839·8	125·6	130·4	150·1	99·9	127·0

*From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions. †Index Numbers of volume of exports of main groupings of manufactured goods are given at foot of Table 4.

(*Continued on next page*)

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Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports (*Continued*)

TABLE 3

Imports

* Class and Division	Value as Declared	Estimated Value at 1954 Prices	Index numbers of Volume (1954 = 100)								
	First Quarter 1962	First Quarter 1962	Year 1956	Year 1957	Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961	First Quarter 1961	Fourth Quarter 1961	First Quarter 1962
A. FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	£'000	£'000									
1. Live animals chiefly for food	11,913	10,932	101	132	108	86	100	121	124	128	127
2. Meat and meat preparations	82,481	80,852	116	122	119	119	127	119	123	107	126
3. Dairy products, eggs and honey	46,770	56,027	105	105	118	116	118	124	141	127	139
4. Fish and fish preparations	17,031	13,391	134	138	190	198	161	150	177	161	242
5. Cereals and cereal preparations	66,485	74,871	125	121	143	142	136	137	141	129	168
6. Fruits and vegetables	70,860	63,685	108	105	118	116	120	121	116	120	128
7. Sugar and sugar preparations	14,484	23,296	97	116	107	102	93	93	91	98	90
8. Coffee, cocoa and cocoa preparations, tea and spices	48,724	70,838	90	102	100	94	99	103	120	103	130
9. Feeding stuffs for animals and food wastes	18,955	21,014	116	110	138	159	153	152	167	174	195
10. Miscellaneous food preparations	4,406	8,745	173	164	160	230	276	236	246	279	267
11. Beverages	8,659	7,543	124	133	130	141	160	178	141	187	126
12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	10,759	9,477	102	103	101	97	118	111	66	176	49
TOTAL, CLASS A	401,528	440,671	109	113	119	118	121	121	124	124	133
B. BASIC MATERIALS											
1. Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	15,429	15,956	100	107	90	102	102	111	141	110	146
2. Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	13,313	14,570	89	89	78	86	78	74	86	78	83
3. Rubber, including synthetic and reclaimed	19,051	17,302	130	139	142	106	128	124	147	105	138
4. Wood and cork	25,758	25,365	92	101	89	98	119	108	82	108	65
5. Pulp and waste paper	25,294	27,181	113	112	111	120	146	139	156	132	125
7. Wool and other animal hair and tops	44,447	58,547	105	100	98	115	97	95	123	78	118
8. Cotton	15,803	20,615	91	98	72	80	78	64	84	58	65
6 and 9. Other textile fibres and waste	10,894	10,841	104	117	97	115	115	96	115	111	121
10. Crude fertilizers and crude minerals, excluding fuels	9,784	10,425	105	103	95	95	126	129	125	125	117
11. Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	28,985	31,537	114	125	94	96	134	114	122	100	97
12. Miscellaneous animal and vegetable crude materials	9,764	9,300	95	92	101	95	107	92	112	94	104
13. Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases, and derivatives	8,843	9,252	91	98	87	98	104	98	84	85	71
TOTAL, CLASS B	227,365	250,891	102	106	94	101	109	101	111	94	98
C. MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS											
TOTAL, CLASS C	132,174	147,087	115	114	124	143	157	164	179	161	179
D. MANUFACTURED GOODS											
1. Chemicals	43,274	44,673	100	109	117	139	170	165	184	156	175
2. Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	6,339	5,490	104	111	95	137	113	120	[illegible]	123	107
4. Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	14,091	15,342	97	119	120	141	170	159	177	158	157
5. Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	21.954	22,009	116	126	128	135	161	171	169	171	171
6-9. Textile yarns and manufactures (excluding clothing)	34,636	34,076	120	129	124	149	196	203	227	188	192
12. Iron and steel	9,507	7,964	379	215	139	137	311	148	175	163	114
13. Non-ferrous base metals	58,743	59,276	101	110	114	116	149	138	147	132	130
15. Machinery, other than electric	67,551	48,160	138	146	151	173	214	254	255	241	257
16. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	17,885	12,941	128	140	162	202	238	283	243	323	324
21. Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags	19,437	25,541	190	217	244	360	543	633	741	574	763
Other manufactured goods	66,067	60,652	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL, CLASS D	359,484	336,124	125	130	132	150	201	196	205	192	195
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES (including Class E. Miscellaneous)	1,127,206	1,180,527	110	114	114	122	138	135	142	132	140

*Index numbers are not given for those divisions and classes in which trade is small or for which index numbers would not be significant. The values of such imports, both as declared and as estimated at the prices of the base year, are, however, included in computing index numbers for each class and for the total. From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions.

Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports (*Continued*)

TABLE 4

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom

* Class and Division	Value as Declared	Estimated Value at 1954 Prices	Index numbers of Volume (1954=100)								
	First Quarter 1962	First Quarter 1962	Year 1956	Year 1957	Year 1958	Year 1959	Year 1960	Year 1961	First Quarter 1961	Fourth Quarter 1961	First Quarter 1962
CLASS A. – FOOD, BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO	£'000	£'000									
7. Sugar and sugar preparations	5,576	6,425	90	102	92	88	86	67	71	63	78
8. Coffee, cocoa and cocoa preparations, tea and spices	2,527	2,955	79	91	88	81	75	75	68	82	75
10. Miscellaneous food preparations	1,907	1,808	131	126	121	116	124	140	139	147	135
11. Beverages	19,031	20,195	121	131	141	156	168	193	161	236	176
12. Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	3,983	3,624	108	99	97	80	74	75	82	70	66
Other foods, etc.	17,783	16,597	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL, CLASS A	50,807	51,604	115	124	121	118	123	129	121	146	130
CLASS B. – BASIC MATERIALS											
7. Wool and other animal hair and tops	15,387	19,858	118	123	126	143	136	144	153	139	126
Other basic materials	21,710	18,137	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL, CLASS B	37,097	37,995	119	122	122	145	132	145	148	149	150
CLASS C. – MINERAL FUELS AND LUBRICANTS											
1. Coal, coke and briquettes	7,071	6,792	72	63	37	32	44	45	43	48	40
2. Petroleum and petroleum products	28,639	31,240	108	93	118	117	132	121	132	135	148
TOTAL, CLASS C	35,710	38,032	92	80	82	79	93	87	92	96	100
CLASS D. – MANUFACTURED GOODS											
1. Chemicals	83,975	104,071	126	137	135	155	181	199	204	204	204
2. Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	6,399	5,665	119	132	123	137	115	127	130	139	135
3. Rubber manufactures	12,095	10,323	109	107	105	115	121	127	131	134	129
4. Wood and cork manufactures (excl. furniture)	1,020	989	107	115	131	135	139	161	186	158	171
5. Paper, paper board and manufactures thereof	10,177	9,430	111	111	105	108	115	114	125	114	113
6. Woollen and worsted yarns and woven fabrics	20,636	20,017	109	110	95	106	104	96	104	92	96
7. Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	12,622	11,822	79	76	62	57	54	46	53	43	42
8. Synthetic fibre yarns and woven fabrics	9,495	8,549	81	85	70	69	70	73	75	81	85
9. Miscellaneous textile manufactures	20,253	19,466	97	97	88	88	94	85	93	87	87
10. Miscellaneous non-metallic mineral manufactures	16,916	14,717	110	103	102	102	106	107	112	108	100
11. Silver, platinum and jewellery	5,801	5,483	293	202	111	119	133	146	153	139	159
12. Iron and steel	49,836	47,777	116	133	117	132	144	148	153	147	140
13. Non-ferrous base metals	27,325	24,859	146	157	183	191	159	168	157	186	178
14. Manufactures of metals	37,774	30,074	109	102	87	88	91	87	93	89	82
15. Machinery other than electric	215,818	154,448	114	117	111	115	129	144	152	143	151
16. Electric machinery, apparatus and appliances	64,173	55,086	124	127	123	124	126	138	151	133	130
17. Railway vehicles	3,853	2,989	93	92	89	61	34	24	33	20	27
18. Road vehicles and aircraft	123,485	110,276	115	124	136	144	147	130	140	125	143
19. Ships and boats	5,706	4,643	175	149	113	87	93	145	42	101	37
20. Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting, fixtures and fittings; buildings, prefabricated; furniture	6,444	5,464	117	107	108	95	104	101	106	107	101
21. Clothing, footwear, travel goods and handbags	10,917	10,431	101	103	99	113	101	93	94	98	93
22. Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods; watches and clocks	14,542	11,433	114	119	109	103	128	141	142	144	146
23. Miscellaneous manufactured articles	26,832	21,506	113	120	133	127	146	144	136	147	127
TOTAL, CLASS D	786,096	689,518	115	118	113	117	124	127	131	126	127
Metals (1)	114,935	102,710	118	123	115	122	123	125	128	128	121
Engineering products (2)	427,577	338,875	118	121	119	121	128	133	137	128	134
Metals and engineering products	542,512	441,585	118	122	118	122	127	131	135	128	131
Textiles (3)	63,006	59,854	92	92	79	79	80	73	80	73	74
Other manufactures	180,578	188,079	122	124	121	131	145	152	156	156	152
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES (including Class E) – Miscellaneous	939,048	839,819	113	116	111	116	122	125	128	127	126

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*Index numbers are not given for those divisions and classes in which trade is small or for which index numbers would not be significant. The values of such exports, both as declared and as estimated at the prices of the base year are, however, included in computing the index numbers for each class and for the total. From 1959, Total Values and Indices have been adjusted to include trade with the Channel Islands, but this adjustment has not been apportioned to the Classes and Divisions.

(1) Export List Divisions D12, 13 and 14; (2) Export List Divisions D15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 22; (3) Export List Divisions D6, 7, 8 and 9.

(*Continued on next page*)

Volume of U.K. Imports and Exports (*Continued*)

Import and Export Prices

TABLE 5

1954=100

	Imports					Exports						*
		(Class A)	(Class B)	(Class C)	(Class D)		Manufactured Goods (Class D)					Terms of Trade
	Total	Food Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Total	† Metals	‡ Engineering Products	§ Textiles (excluding clothing)	Other	
1953	101	97	103	108	105	101	101	105	100	99	101	100
1954	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1955	103	101	104	102	109	102	102	104	103	100	102	101
1956	105	101	106	110	110	106	106	112	107	99	104	99
1957	107	101	110	128	104	111	109	115	112	101	106	96
1958	99	97	96	112	101	110	111	118	115	101	105	90
1959	98	98	93	104	104	109	111	115	117	98	106	90
1960	99	97	96	98	107	111	114	118	120	102	106	89
1961	97	94	95	96	107	112	115	118	122	106	106	86
1959 1st Quarter	98	98	91	109	102	109	111	117	116	98	105	90
2nd Quarter	97	96	91	104	104	109	111	116	116	97	105	89
3rd Quarter	98	97	94	101	104	108	110	113	117	97	106	91
4th Quarter	100	101	96	101	106	110	113	113	120	98	106	91
1960 1st Quarter	100	98	98	100	107	111	113	114	121	99	106	90
2nd Quarter	99	95	98	99	107	111	113	119	121	101	105	89
3rd Quarter	98	96	96	97	108	111	114	119	120	103	105	88
4th Quarter	99	99	94	96	107	111	114	118	120	104	107	89
1961 1st Quarter	97	95	94	96	107	112	115	118	121	106	106	87
2nd Quarter	98	96	96	96	108	112	115	117	121	107	106	88
3rd Quarter	96	91	96	95	106	112	115	118	122	106	106	86
4th Quarter	96	92	94	96	106	112	115	118	122	105	107	85
1962 1st Quarter	96	94	92	96	105	113	116	120	123	106	107	85

*Import price index as a percentage of the export price index.

†Export list Divisions D 12, 13 and 14. ‡Export list Divisions D 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 22. §Export list Divisions D 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Swedish Marketing Review

A 40-PAGE English-language report on advertising and marketing in Sweden, published by the Swedish Sales Institute, was presented with *World's Press News and Advertisers' Review* of May 11. The report presents an up-to-date and informative picture of sales opportunities in Sweden.

In a message printed in the report Sir John Coulson, the British Ambassador in Sweden, speaks of the wide variety of opportunity which Sweden offers to the foreign exporter: 'Her high standards of living and her diversified industry offer a splendid market.'

Census of Distribution

THANKS to the excellent co-operation of traders, most of the returns in this year's Census of Distribution have now been made. The Board of Trade appeal to the minority of traders who have not yet dealt with their census forms to do so at once. They are reminded that the completion of these forms is obligatory under the provisions of the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947.

If further copies of the census forms are required they may be obtained from the Board of Trade, Census Office, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex. (Telephone: Pinner 8771, Ext. 227.)

Commonwealth Congress in London

ABOUT THREE HUNDRED DELEGATES, representing fourteen Commonwealth countries, will meet at Fishmongers' Hall, London, on Monday for the official opening by H.M. the Queen of the twenty-first Congress of the Federation of Commonwealth and British Chambers of Commerce.

The four-day Congress will discuss the promotion and expansion of Commonwealth trade, with particular reference to the situation arising from the development of the Common Market. Lord Casey (of Australia) will make the first major speech on behalf of Commonwealth interests.

The President of the Board of Trade, The Secretary for Commonwealth Relations and the Lord Privy Seal will address delegates to the Congress during the week.

'Selling Footwear Overseas' Conference

'SELLING FOOTWEAR OVERSEAS' was the theme of a two-day export conference in London which began on May 11 at which British manufacturers and delegates from Switzerland, Italy, France, Sweden and Germany were addressed at the opening session by Sir Keith Joseph, Minister of State, Board of Trade. Subjects discussed at the conference included 'Information Services', 'Selling and Distribution', 'Packing, Shipping, Documentation, Insurance and Drawback of Duty', 'Customers' Needs', and 'Past Performance and Future Prospects'.

REPORTS FOR U.K. EXPORTERS ON FIRMS OVERSEAS

***UNITED KINGDOM** exporters may wish to know more about a firm abroad which has offered to do business with them. The Board of Trade keeps records about the standing, activities and influence of many firms abroad, and will make inquiries about any particular firm not already on record. These are not credit reports (for which the inquirer should apply to banks and other agencies) but they are useful in deciding the suitability of the overseas trader as a sales outlet. Requests for reports should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional office of the Board.*

Wholesale Prices Unchanged in April

WHOLESALE PRICES of all manufactured products sold on the home market which had been edging up slightly for some months, mainly under the influence of higher prices for some products of the food manufacturing industries, remained at the previous month's level in April, some 2.5 per cent. higher than a year earlier. Prices of basic materials and fuel remained at the level reached in January of this year and were little changed from April, 1961.

Materials and Fuel used in Broad Sectors of Industry

There was again little change in April in the average level of prices of materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries: these prices have been very steady since January although 2.5 per cent. higher than a year earlier. Average costs of materials and fuel used in the paper and the timber industries have declined slightly this year from end 1961 levels and in April both indices were lower than a year ago. The index of materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries also declined again in April to a point some 4 per cent. lower than in April 1961. The average costs of materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering and electrical machinery industries which had risen in February and March under the influence of higher prices for iron and steel were unchanged in April at a level of some 2 per cent. above a year earlier.

On the other hand the index of prices of materials and fuel used in the textile industries increased again in April as did the index of costs of building materials but whereas the former index was still lower than a year earlier that of buliding materials was higher.

(*Continued on page* 1067)

1. Materials Purchased by Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961									1962			
		April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Order III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry	101·5	101·5	100·7	100·6	100·7	100·2	99·4	100·1	100·3	101·6	101·7*	101·6*	101·6*
	Basic materials	97·4	97·5	96·6	96·5	96·5	95·9	95·0	95·6	96·0	97·0	97·2*	97·1*	97·1*
	Fuel	132·7	132·2	132·2	132·6	133·8	133·8	133·8	134·2	133·9	136·5	136·5*	136·5*	136·5*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	93·8	93·7	92·8	92·7	92·4	91·6	90·8	92·9	94·1	96·3	96·3*	96·4*	96*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	109·1	108·8	108·0	107·6	107·6	107·2	106·3	105·8	105·9	106·3	106·1*	105·4*	105·1*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	127·8	128·4	128·3	128·6	128·7	128·7	128·4	128·4	128·9	129·0	129·2*	130·1*	130·0*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	117·5	118·5	118·7	118·9	118·9	118·9	118·8	118·8	119·0	119·0	119·3*	120·2*	120·2*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	94·7	95·3	93·5	92·8	92·7	92·0	91·1	91·1	90·9	90·9	91·8*	91·9*	92·1*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	111·6	111·4	111·5	111·5	111·7	111·5	110·8	110·8	110·9	110·4	110·3*	109·6*	109·6*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	108·6	109·1	108·9	108·6	108·7	108·6	108·0	108·1	107·7	107·5	107·4*	107·2*	106·9*
Order XVII	Construction materials	117·4	117·8	118·0	118·8	118·9	118·8	119·1	119·3	119·4	119·6	119·7*	120·1*	120·4*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	117·3	117·6	117·8	118·6	118·6	118·6	118·9	119·1	119·1	119·5	119·7*	119·6*	120·1*

2. Output of Broad Sectors of Industry — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1961									1962			
		April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	114·9	115·3	115·4	115·7	116·4	116·5	116·5	116·8	117·0	117·2	117·5*	117·6*	117·6*
	Home market sales	115·2	115·5	115·8	116·1	116·9	117·1	117·1	117·3	117·5	117·8	118·0*	118·2*	118·2*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	107·1	107·6	107·3	107·2	107·2	107·1	107·2	107·9	108·3	109·6	110·3*	110·7*	110·4*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	104·0	103·6	103·2	102·7	102·9	102·6	102·4	102·9	103·0	102·8	103·3*	103·3*	103·2*
	Home market sales	105·4	105·5	105·2	104·7	105·2	105·0	104·7	105·0	105·0	105·1	105·2*	105·1*	105·0*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	125·5	125·2	125·9	126·6	126·1	126·4	126·4	126·4	127·1	127·0	126·9	129·2*	129·3*
	†Home market sales	128·9	129·0	129·4	130·2	130·2	130·2	130·2	130·3	130·7	130·7	131·0	133·7*	133·9*
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	105·4	105·6	104·6	105·1	104·7	104·7	104·0	104·3	104·7	104·5	104·5	104·5*	104·4*
	Home market sales	104·3	104·6	104·2	104·2	103·9	104·0	103·9	103·5	103·7	103·5	103·4	103·4*	103·3*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	108·5	108·7	108·9	109·1	109·2	109·3	109·3	109·5	109·6	109·7	109·9	110·0	110·4*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	110·2	110·3	110·3	110·3	110·6	110·6	110·7	110·9	111·1	112·0	112·3*	112·2*	112·2*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	109·4	109·5	109·8	110·2	110·2	110·5	110·5	110·8	110·9	111·1	111·1	111·1	111·1*
Order XVII	New construction‡			117			117			120			121*	

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table 3 (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs: figures relate to average for the quarter.

(*Continued on next page*)

Wholesale Price Index Numbers (*Continued*)

3 (a). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 2, 1962.

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	April	Oct.	Feb.	March	April
Coal†	147·3	142·5	151·6	151·5*	151·5*
Slates	139·2	141·1	141·1	141·1	141·1
Salt	107·2	107·2	113·6	114·3	114·3
Flour	106·5	110·9	113·0	113·0	113·0
Sugar, refined	111·1	107·6	112·7	116·4	112·0
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	101·8	101·7	101·9	102·0	102·1*
Beer	92·5	101·1	101·2	101·3	101·3
Tobacco and cigarettes	115·4	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8
Hard coke	163·8	163·8	163·8	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	102·8	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	127·9	140·8	140·8	140·8	139·5
Lubricating oils and greases	119·4	121·5	124·2	124·2	124·2
General chemicals	103·9	104·0	102·7	102·5*	102·3*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	81·5	78·7	75·5	75·1*	71·9*
Pharmaceutical preparations	97·1	99·3	98·9	98·4	98·2*
Toilet preparations	118·0	120·1	121·1	121·1	122·3*
Paint for building and decorating	109·2	111·9	112·9	112·9	112·9*
Soap	129·6	130·6	133·4	133·4	133·9
Soapless detergents	103·6	97·8	98·4	98·4	98·4
Synthetic resins and plastics materials	83·1	79·5	78·2	78·2*	78·1*
Steel sheets	126·1	127·0	127·6	133·9	133·9
Tinplate	113·8	115·4	116·0	120·8	120·8
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	129·0	130·6	131·4	133·4*	133·4*
Steel tubes	133·7	133·7	134·5	137·4	138·8
Iron castings	139·4	140·3	140·3	140·6*	141·4*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3	132·3
Rolled	132·4	132·4	130·0	123·8	122·8
Castings	128·8	128·8	128·8	128·8	128·8
Forgings	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7	128·7
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	105·7	101·7	103·2	103·3	103·0
Photographic paper and films, etc.	117·5	117·8	117·8	117·8*	117·8*
Spectacles, etc.	111·5	115·6	115·6	115·6	115·6*
Dental goods	123·0	125·7	126·4	126·5	126·5*
Gramophone records	111·3	115·7	115·7	115·7	115·7*
Domestic electrical appliances	102·3	101·8	101·6	101·6*	101·6*
Perambulators, etc.	116·3	116·6	119·2	119·2*	119·2*
Tools and implements	137·1	140·5	141·6	141·6	141·6*
Cutlery	127·0	127·1	127·8	127·9	128·2*
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	122·9	121·8	123·9	124·2	124·0*
Spoons and forks	126·9	127·2	133·2	134·0	134·1*
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	132·9	132·9	139·0	139·0	145·0
Domestic hollow-ware	134·1	138·3	138·3	138·3*	138·3*
Domestic gas appliances	108·2	108·3	108·3	108·3	108·3
Cotton yarn	101·6	95·7	91·8	91·1	90·9

	1961		1962		
	April	Oct.	Feb.	March	April
Spun rayon yarn	100·9	95·6	93·0	92·8*	91·8*
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	101·3	101·1	101·1	101·1	101·1
Cotton cloth§	108·2	104·2	99·1	98·3*	97·6*
Linen	103·0	103·0	103·9	103·9	103·9*
Rayon and acetate fabric	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4	124·4*
Wool tops	79·1	77·4	78·1	78·6	79·3
Worsted yarns	89·8	88·2	88·9	89·0	89·7
Harris tweed	93·7	93·7	93·7	100·0	100·0
Serge cloth	89·6	90·6	90·2	90·3	90·8
Jute yarn	158·5	123·2	113·0	112·7	111·3
Jute piece-goods	146·5	118·5	109·0	109·6	109·0
Rope, twine and net	112·9	112·2	111·1	111·0	111·8*
Hosiery and other knitted goods	§94·7	95·3	95·8	95·8*	95·8*
Carpets and rugs	113·8	113·8	113·8	113·8	113·8*
Canvas goods and sacks	111·3	105·2	109·3	111·0	108·6*
Leather for footwear	107·4	107·9	105·8	105·3	105·3*
Travel goods	116·7	117·3	117·1	117·1	117·1
Made-up clothing	107·9	108·5	109·0	109·1*	109·6*
Weatherproof outerwear	100·4	101·5	101·9	102·1*	102·4*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	110·3	110·5	110·9	110·9*	111·3*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	104·4	105·2	105·6	105·6	106·8*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	105·5	106·0	107·3	107·3*	107·8*
Footwear (excluding rubber)‡	109·7	110·6	111·4	111·8*	111·9*
Refractory goods, including bricks	129·4	129·4	129·5	129·6*	129·6*
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	121·6	122·6	123·3	123·4*	123·6*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works*	123·8	124·0	124·2	124·4	124·4*
Building bricks, fletton, common, *delivered*	117·5	115·8	115·8	115·8	115·8
Electrical porcelain	117·4	122·5	122·5	122·5	122·5
Domestic china and earthenware	126·9	128·4	128·4	128·4	128·4
Glass (other than containers)	123·1	123·9	127·6	127·6*	127·6*
Glass containers	116·5	122·2	122·3	122·3	122·3*
Cement, delivered	115·3	120·0	120·0	120·0	120·0
Abrasive paper and cloth	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4
Cast stone and cast concrete products	104·8	108·9	109·0	109·0*	109·0*
Home grown hardwood	96·8	101·6	101·2	101·2	101·2*
Domestic furniture	113·6	113·8	116·5	116·6*	116·6*
Bedding, etc.	105·8	106·0	109·1	109·1	109·1
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	113·8	113·6	113·7	113·7	113·7
Paper and board	110·1	109·6	109·6	109·5	109·4*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	105·4	109·0	109·5	109·8	109·9*
Wallpaper	123·5	123·5	131·2	131·2	131·2
Paper bags	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2	112·2
Manufactured stationery	114·6	116·3	118·1	118·1	118·1
Other manufactures of paper and board	105·4	104·5	104·6	102·7	102·7*
Rubber tyres and tubes	123·2	121·1	121·1	121·1	121·1

(*Table* 3(*a*) *continued on next page*)

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† This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month.

* Provisional figure.

§ Revised series from January 1962; revised index number for January, 100.7.

‡ Revised series from January 1962; revised index number for January, 111.4.

Output of Broad Sectors of Industry

The index of average prices of the products of the food manufacturing industries which had been rising each month since September of last year fell slightly in April largely due to the reduction in sugar prices. The average prices of goods sold by the chemicals and allied industries and the textile industries declined further in April and remained below the level ruling a year earlier. The indices of the paper and of the timber industries were unchanged from a month earlier and have shown little change since January. On the other hand the average prices of the products sold on the home market by the iron and steel industries increased again in April to a level some 2.5 per cent. above the end of last year and nearly 4 per cent. more than a year ago. There was also a further increase in the index of clothing and footwear – reflecting a fairly general higher level of prices throughout these industries.

3 (a) (*Continued*). Commodities Produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	April	Oct.	Feb.	March	April
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	117·7	117·9	117·2	117·1*	116·2*
Rubber footwear	126·5	126·5	126·5	126·5	125·9
Linoleum and felt base	125·3	132·2	128·7	127·5	127·5*
Brushes and brooms	125·0	126·0	127·5	127·7	127·7*
Toys and games	114·7	114·7	116·6	116·6*	116·9*
Sports equipment	124·8	126·2	128·5	128·5	129·1
Pens and pencils	110·0	112·8	112·7	112·7*	112·7*
Other stationers' goods	125·5	125·5	125·5	125·5	125·5
Plastic mouldings	102·5	101·9	102·1	102·1*	102·0*

*Provisional figure.

3 (b). Commodities Wholly or Partly Imported into the U.K. — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1961		1962		
	April	Oct.	Feb.	March	April
Hides and skins	106·3	100·9	98·3	98·5	97·3*
Imported	112·4	107·7	106·4	107·6	105·4
Native	97·3	90·6	86·3	85·0	85·0*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	119·2	119·2	117·3	115·4	115·4
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	92·2	92·0	94·5	94·4	94·2
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	69·5	64·9	60·8	62·8	62·7
Nickel, refined, delivered	123·3	135·6	135·6	135·6	135·6
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent., settlement price	116·3	131·3	132·1	133·6	131·9
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	107·2	91·9	87·9	88·6	88·7
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	142·8	150·6	141·4	144·8	143·8
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	102·3	99·4	100·6	96·0	93·4
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	115·9	65·8	72·1	70·0	69·5*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	61·5	62·8	61·5	60·8	58·0
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	128·4	121·2	122·1	118·3	116·3
Sulphur, crude (for acid making,) c.i.f.	71·7	72·1	74·8	74·1	74·1
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	148·7	162·3	160·1	160·7	160·1
Cotton, raw	75·5	74·0	74·8	73·8	73·7
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings,' c.i.f. Dundee	200·7	148·0	133·4	128·2	122·8
Silk raw, delivered mill	101·7	105·3	104·4	107·3	114·3
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	112·7	98·9	111·9	113·8	114·4
Wool, raw	78·3	74·2	76·2	77·7	78·7*
Crossbred medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	89·4	87·2	84·1	84·1	84·5
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	79·6	75·7	77·2	78·2	79·2
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	72·4	67·3	71·4	73·8	75·1
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	112·6	111·7	110·5	110·2*	109·7*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	99·7	99·1	100·0	99·9	99·2
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	107·3	106·6	105·5	104·1	104·1
Woodpulp, imported	101·0	98·9	96·6	96·5	96·0

* Provisional figure.

Notes on Wholesale Prices

In future, the notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) will be published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February 2, 1962.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to the Director of Statistics, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. Telephone inquiries should be made to Chancery 4411, Ext. 806 or 41.

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Retail Sales in April

PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES for April indicate that for the fourth successive month retail sales have continued at about the level established in December last year. As was explained when the March figures were published, an additional measure of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates at this time of the year because of the difficulty of allowing adequately for the effect of the varying date of Easter in making the seasonal adjustment. The seasonally adjusted index is provisionally estimated at 118, the same as in February and March, and in spite of this additional factor and possibility of some revision when more complete information is available, it seems unlikely that the underlying trend of sales has altered significantly.

Sales before seasonal adjustment were up by 5 per cent. on a year earlier in April compared with no change in March but this difference between the two months is very largely due to the position of Easter this year compared with last year.

Total Retail Sales

Index Numbers of Value of Sales per Week, and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier

1957 = 100

	Seasonally adjusted	Unadjusted	
			%
1958 Year	103	103	+3
1959 Year	107	107	+4
1960 Year	111	111	+4
1961 Year	115	115	+4
1961 Second Quarter	115	111	+2
Third Quarter	117	112	+5
Fourth Quarter	116	132	+4
1962 First Quarter	117	108	+3
1962 January	117	110	+4
February	118	106	+5
March	118	110	nil
April	118*	115	+5*

* Provisional

NOTE: The provisional estimate is derived from a special preliminary compilation of the early returns received and only an estimate of total sales is made at this stage. Final results, in full details, will be published later.

Retail Stocks in March

THE VALUE of retail stocks in March was 5 per cent. higher than a year earlier, compared with 3 per cent. in February and 4 per cent. over the final months of 1961. When allowance is made for seasonal factors, including some allowance for the position in the calendar of Easter, the level of stocks showed a substantial increase.

Estimates of Changes in Total Retail Stocks

(At cost at end of month)

Index number (end 1956 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
(a) At current prices												
1956.	96	100	101	102	102	100	97	95	101	109	114	100
1957.	100	105	107	109	110	107	104	103	107	117	123	107
1958.	105	109	111	112	112	109	106	106	110	119	123	109
1959.	108	111	112	114	115	114	111	109	114	123	129	115
1960.	113	119	123	124	126	125	120	118	123	131	136	120
1961.	119	124	129	131	132	131	126	124	128	136	142	125
1962.	124	128	135									
1961.	+5	+5	+5	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
1962.	+5	+3	+5									
(b) At constant (Dec. 1956) prices.												
1956.	99	103	103	104	103	101	98	96	102	110	115	100
1957.	100	104	106	108	109	106	103	102	106	115	121	105
1958.	104	107	109	110	110	107	104	104	108	117	121	107
1959.	106	109	110	113	113	113	110	108	112	121	127	113
1960.	111	117	122	122	124	123	117	116	120	128	133	117
1961.	116	121	125	127	127	126	121	118	122	129	134	118
1962.	117	121	127									
1961.	+4	+3	+3	+3	+2	+3	+3	+2	+1	+1	+1	nil
1962.	+1	nil	+2									

(A description of the basis and construction of these estimates was given on page 1288 of the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 19, 1958.)

Retail Sales in Northern Ireland in March

STATISTICS prepared by the Ministry of Commerce show that the total value of retail sales in Northern Ireland in March was 6 per cent. below the level of a year earlier, compared with increases in January and February of 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. respectively, but Easter shopping was entirely in March last year while it was mostly in April this year.

Sales by food shops were 1 per cent. up on a year earlier while sales by clothing and footwear shops and by household goods shops showed decreases of 19 and 2 per cent. respectively.

A brief description of these new statistics was given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 18, 1960 (page 608). Further details may be had on application to Northern Ireland Index of Retail Sales, Room 55, Ministry of Commerce, Chichester Street, Belfast, (Telephone: Belfast 28271, Ext. 112.)

Index Numbers of Values of Sales per Week (1959 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier.

	All kinds of business		Food shops		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other shops	
		%		%		%		%		%
1960 Year	102	+ 2	101	+ 1	104	+ 4	94	— 6	105	+ 5
1961 Year	107	+ 5	108	+ 7	108	+ 4	94	Nil	109	+ 4
1961 First Quarter	99	+ 7	105	+ 8	96	+11	88	— 5	93	+ 6
Second quarter	105	+ 3	107	+ 9	112	— 3	93	— 2	102	+ 2
Third quarter	104	+ 6	105	+ 6	97	+ 5	97	+10	109	+ 6
Fourth quarter	120	+ 3	113	+ 5	127	+ 4	99	— 3	131	+ 2
1961 November	115	+ 3	112	+ 6	127	+ 4	105	— 4	116	+ 2
December	135	+ 2	120	+ 4	144	+ 4	93	— 5	170	+ 2
1962 First quarter	99	Nil	109	+ 4	87	— 9	91	+ 3	93	Nil
1962 January	97	+ 2	106	+ 5	86	— 5	88	Nil	92	+ 4
February	101	+ 5	112	+ 6	89	— 2	94	+13	94	+ 6
March	100	— 6	110	+ 1	87	—19	90	— 2	94	— 8

Patents Endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	NAME	SUBJECT-MATTER
	March 30, 1962	
800,908	Wittenburg, G. R.	Work-supporting means for centreless grinding machines.
875,681	Regie Nationale des Usines Renault	Load driving members for conveyor installations.
	April 4, 1962	
690,095	The Sperry Corporation	Automatic steering systems.
803,662	Felton & Guilleaume Fermeldeanlagen G.m.b.H.	Circuit for simultaneous amplification of a frequency band and of a signal frequency outside the said band.
804,682	Mefina S.A.	Control devices for a machine.
807,162	Felton & Guilleaume Fermeldeanlagen G.m.b.H.	Phase angle measurement.
814,894	Felton & Guilleaume Fermeldeanlagen G.m.b.H.	Improved modulator and demodulator arrangement.
851,620	United States Steel Corporation	Method of coating metal sheets with synthetic plastic.
878,950	United States Steel Corporation	Hot top for ingot moulds.
	April 10, 1962	
720,502	Sperry Corporation	Servo systems.
823,507	Imhausen Werke G.m.b.H.	Purification of tetrachlorophthalic acid and its anhydride.
862,514	Societe des Forges et Ateliers du Creusot.	Automatic control means for electrically driven mine hoisting machinery.
866,071	Power Jets (Research & Development) Ltd.	Articles made of refractory metals and alloys.
874,830	Societe des Forges et Ateliers du Creusot.	Device for controlling the mechanism of a multiple-level lift.
	April 12, 1962	
855,407	CKD Modrany narodni podnik	A current limiter for a voltage stabilizer.
864,931	CKD Modrany narodni podnik	Process for the production of selenium photo-electric cells.
865,280	Elektrotechnicke zavody Julia Fucika, n.p. Brno.	A liquid-blast electric circuit-breaker.
872,945	CKD Modrany narodni podnik	Method of making a selenium photo element.

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

The Patent Office.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General

Textile Statistics for March

Orders in the Textile and Clothing Industries

THE VOLUME of orders on hand at the end of March in the textile and clothing industries considered as a group was 2 per cent. less than at the end of February. Compared with a year earlier deliveries in the three months January-March were 6 per cent. less and the rate of receipt of net new orders 5 per cent. less.

There are, however, marked seasonal fluctuations in demand in the textile and clothing industries, and sharp month to month changes in the rate at which orders are received should not, by themselves, be take to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and Clothing Industries (a)
Index Numbers of the Volume of Total Orders and Deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Averages 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961*	104	91	99
1961 1st quarter	128	95	103
2nd quarter	123	94	99
3rd quarter	106	77	94
4th quarter*	104	98	99
1962 1st quarter*	99	91	96
1961 February	133	99	104
March	128	96	109
1962 February*	100	93	99
March*	99	97	102

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the lengths of calendar months but not for holidays or for other seasonal variations.
* Provisional.

Deliveries in the Made-up Clothing Industry

MANUFACTURERS' sales of made-up clothing in March were 4 per cent. less than in March, 1961, but the comparison may well be affected by the changing date of Easter.

In the first quarter of this year deliveries were 2 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of last year. Deliveries of weatherproof outerwear in the first quarter decreased by 12 per cent. and deliveries of dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc., and of overalls, shirts, underwear, etc., by 4 and 1 per cent. respectively. Deliveries of women's and girls' tailored outerwear were slightly more than a year earlier.

The index numbers below, which are of manufacturers' sales at constant prices, have been adjusted for the length of the working month but not for holidays or other seasonal factors.

Made-Up Clothing Industry – Index Numbers of Production
(1958 = 100)

	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	Weather-proof outerwear	Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	Overalls and men's shirts under-wear, etc.	Total
1960	117	122	134	126	122	122
1961	122	126	134	128	117	125
1961 1st quarter	122	140	137	139	113	130
2nd quarter	128	102	130	127	120	122
3rd quarter	116	147	147	123	111	126
4th quarter	122	115	121	124	121	121
1962 1st quarter	121	142	121	134	112	127
1961 January	98	117	121	118	92	108
February	124	155	143	146	116	136
March	144	149	146	154	131	146
1962 January	96	126	116	105	86	105
February	129	157	121	149	121	138
March	139	142	126	148	131	140

Output of the Wool Textile Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in March was 6 per cent. less than a year earlier. In the first quarter production was 5 per cent. less compared with a year earlier.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) in the first quarter were 8 per cent. less than a year earlier; deliveries of woollen fabrics 9 per cent. less and worsted fabrics 6 per cent. less. Deliveries of worsted yarn and production of tops were each 6 per cent. less.

The total value of manufactures of the woollen and worsted industry (tops, yarns, woven fabrics, etc.) exported in the first quarter of 1962 was £29·8 million, 1 per cent. more than in the fourth quarter of 1961 but 11 per cent. less than in the first quarter of 1961. Compared with the previous quarter the value of tops exported was 9 per cent. less (the quantity exported was the lowest since the third quarter of 1960) but the value of woven fabrics 8 per cent. more; worsted woven fabrics increased by 10 per cent. and woven woollen fabrics by 7 per cent.

Output of the Wool Textile Industry

	Con-sumption	Production		Deliveries			
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (*a*)	Woollen yarn (*b*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets) (*c*)		Blankets (*b*)
					Woollen	Worsted	
Quarterly average	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.	Mn. sq. yds.
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·2	8·4
1961 1st quarter	125·5	86·2	74·0	64·4	45·0	46·4	8·6
2nd quarter	124·5	85·5	71·0	62·7	45·8	41·0	6·5
3rd quarter	106·0	72·1	64·0	56·4	46·1	37·7	8·4
4th quarter	115·9	76·4	72·0	62·6	46·4	43·6	10·0
1962 1st quarter	121·5	80·9	..	60·7	40·9	43·5	8·1
1961 February	39·3	26·9	..	20·2	13·9	14·4	2·7
March	45·2	31·6	..	22·9	15·1	16·6	2·6
1962 February	37·7	25·2	..	19·1	12·7	13·8	2·4
March	41·4	28·0	..	20·2	13·2	14·4	2.5

(*a*) Including hair. (*b*) Estimated. (*c*) Woven, woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Exports of the products of the Wool Textile Industry
Quarters or Quarterly Averages.

	Wool tops		Yarns (*a*)		Woven fabrics		Other products of the wool textile industry (*b*)	Total
	£ m.	mn. lb.	£ m.	mn. lb.	£ m.	mn. sq. yds	£ m.	£ m.
1958	9·83	22·21	4·08	6·29	15·98	23·82	0·93	30·82
1959	10·02	24·10	4·62	7·77	16·18	25·73	0·96	31·78
1960	10·23	22·79	5·09	8·21	16·51	24·39	1·05	32·88
1961	9·92	23·02	4·53	7·29	15·97	22·68	0·83	31·24
1960:								
1st qtr.	12·00	25·95	5·42	8·73	18·87	29·06	1·06	37·36
2nd qtr.	11·60	25·61	4·93	8·08	14·49	21·35	1·00	32·01
3rd qtr.	8·61	19·28	4·86	7·75	16·54	23·40	1·13	31·14
4th qtr.	8·69	20·30	5·15	8·29	16·15	23·73	1·02	31·02
1961:								
1st qtr.	10·45	24·42	4·93	8·04	17·17	24·89	0·94	33·50
2nd qtr.	10·23	24·25	4·19	6·90	15·30	21·86	0·76	30·48
3rd qtr.	9·77	22·37	4·25	6·74	16·54	22·67	0·84	31·39
4th qtr.	9·23	21·06	4·73	7·47	14·86	21·31	0·76	29·58
1962:								
1st qtr.	8·41	19·44	4·65	7·37	16·00	22·72	0·76	29·82

(*a*) Including alpaca, mohair and cashmere yarns and woollen and worsted yarns of hair and wool, n.e.s.

(*b*) Including other hair drawn, carded or combed (including rabbit fur prepared for spinning), felts, wholly or partly of wool; travelling rugs, coverlets and wrappers, household textiles, blankets and other woollen and worsted manufactures except wool flocks, shawls and smallwares, carpets and knitted, etc., are excluded.

Production in the Cotton Industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in March was at about the same level as in February; in the three months January-March taken together output was 9 per cent. less than in the corresponding period of 1961.

Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that compared with last year the yardage of cloth woven in the industry during the first three months of the year was 8 per cent. less. Output of single cotton yarn was 14 per cent. less and the amount of cotton yarn doubled 11 per cent. less.

Yarn and Cloth Production

(All figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (a)		Doubled yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (b)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lb.	Mn. lin. yds.	Mn. lin. yds.
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1961 March*	11·53	2·75	3·06	1·48	25·4	12·0
April	11·58	2·75	2·98	1·57	25·7	12·1
May*	11·58	2·76	2·95	1·61	25·3	12·1
June	9·72	2·36	2·77	1·62	25·7	12·5
July	9·59	2·18	2·65	1·48	16·1	8·5
August*	9·92	2·48	2·26	1·29	23·1	10·7
September	10·00	2·41	2·76	1·64	23·0	11·7
October	10·97	2·61	2·94	1·59	25·0	12·7
November*	10·82	2·56	2·98	1·61	24·4	12·6
December	8·78	2·07	2·42	1·32	20·3	10·9
1962 January*	9·98	2·39	2·60	1·54	22·0	11·9
February	10·40	2·48	2·81	1·60	22·8	12·2
March	10·32	2·55	2·80	1·68	22·3	12·2

(a) Spun in the cotton industry. (b) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn, spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste. * Average of five weeks. †53-week period.

Sales by Wholesale Textile Houses in March

THERE was a large seasonal increase in sales by wholesale textile houses during March but in relation to a year earlier the value was some 11 per cent. lower. In January and February sales had been 1 and 4 per cent. below the level of a year earlier.

Stocks held by wholesale textile houses at the end of March were about 3 per cent. higher than a year earlier.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by the Wholesale Textile Association. Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Wholesale Textile Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Telephone: City 4444.)

Total Sales and Stocks

Index Numbers (average 1950 = 100) and Percentage Changes Compared with a Year Earlier

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1960 Year	106	+ 6	..	..
1961 Year	107	+ 1	..	..
1961 1st Quarter	101	+ 9	136	+ 7
2nd Quarter	100	— 4	129	+ 4
3rd Quarter	102	+ 3	146	+10
4th Quarter	125	— 2	115	+ 5
1962 1st Quarter	94	— 7	139	+ 3
1961 October	141	— 1	133	+11
November	128	— 1	129	+ 8
December	103	— 4	115	+ 5
1962 January	70	— 1	121	+ 1
February	91	— 4	137	— 1
March	122	—11	139	+ 3

Analysis by Department

Percentage of Corresponding Values for 1961

	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	March	Jan.-Mar.	At end of Mar.
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	88·6	92·2	104·8
Women's coats, costumes, furs, and raincoats	80·5	86·1	109·4
Women's underwear	93·5	94·0	106·8
Women's hose and children's socks	88·3	94·9	128·0
Women's millinery	75·0	89·6	140·3
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	106·8	99·4	103·1
Children's wear	85·0	90·7	98·2
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	85·9	89·4	89·6
Gloves	85·7	93·8	93·9
Piece-goods and nets	85·3	87·6	101·4
Household textiles	99·0	98·9	95·0
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	90·8	93·5	90·5
Grand total (a)	88·7	93·5	102·6

Notes:

(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings.

(b) Valued at cost.

Parliamentary Questions

Thursday May 10

Imports of Shell Eggs from Poland

Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, was asked how the current supplies and prices of Polish eggs compared with those of a year ago; and if he was still satisfied that there was insufficient evidence to justify an anti-dumping duty on Polish eggs.

Replying, the President said that imports of shell eggs from Poland had continued to be much lower than in the corresponding period last year. He was still considering the anti-dumping applications submitted by the British Egg Marketing Board with the support of the National Farmers' Union. Details of Imports of Shell Eggs from Poland are given in Hansard (Col. xx) of May 10.

Imports from State Trading Countries

Asked if, during the forthcoming review of United Kingdom trading arrangements, he would take steps to remove the special discrimination now applying to imports from the State trading countries so as to enable United Kingdom manufacturers to take fuller advantage of the expansion taking place in those markets, the President said: 'No general review of our trading arrangements with State trading countries is contemplated. Control must be maintained over our imports from those countries since their Governments control all imports from the United Kingdom.'

Overseas Tariffs on Electric Refrigerators

The President was asked what tariffs were raised against British-made electric refrigerators by Australia, Canada, and the European Economic Community respectively.

In reply he said: 'The Australian tariff on imports of United Kingdom refrigerators is 20 per cent.; the Canadian is 17½ per cent.; and the Common External Tariff of the E.E.C. is at present 13 per cent. The tariffs currently in force on imports of British-made refrigerators into the member countries of the E.E.C. are: France, 13 per cent.; Germany, 6·7 per cent.; Benelux, 12 per cent.; Italy from 14·5 per cent. to 18·5 per cent. according to the size of the refrigerator.'

Friday May 11

Anglo-Polish Trade Talks

The President was asked when the next trade talks with Poland would commence; and what steps he had taken to consult agricultural and manufacturing interests in this country who might be adversely affected by excessive imports or dumping of Polish agricultural and other food products.

He replied that the next trade talks with Poland were to begin in London on May 14. Where appropriate, consultations had been held with the interests concerned about imports from Poland and also about opportunities for increased United Kingdom exports to Poland.

Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE FOLLOWING are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, May 11, 1962

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time (minutes)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
The Durant Affair	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Danziger Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27378	73	May 7
Hand In Hand	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Helen Winston Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27380	73	May 8
Seven Keys	Anglo-Amalgamated Film Distributors Ltd.	Independent Artists (Production) Ltd.	Br/E 27383	57	May 9
Huntin' Shootin' and Fishin'	Star Cinemas (London) Ltd.	Star Cinemas (London) Ltd.	Br/E 27384	27	May 9
Pathe Pictoria Series 378-390:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 385	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27385	8	May 9
What Every Woman Wants	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Danziger Productions Ltd.	Br/E 27386	69	May 9
Britain Is A Garden	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Rayant Pictures Ltd.	Br/E 27392	16	May 10
Pathe Pictorial Series 378-390:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 386	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 27393	8	May 10
Movietone News 1717A	Twentieth-Century Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 26935	7	May 11
Movetone News 1718	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	Br/E 26936	7	May 11
Pathe News 62-36	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 26987	8	May 11
Pathe News 62-37	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	Br/E 26988	9	May 11
FOREIGN					
Murder By Signature	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Prae Sens Film H.E.	F 27375	77	May 7
Escape From Zahrain	Paramount Film Service Ltd.	Paramount Pictures Corporation	F 27376	93	May 7
That Touch Of Mink	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 27377	99	May 7
Pleasure Cruise	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Gorky Film Studios	F 27379	72	May 8
The Terrible People	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Rialto Film	F 27381	92	May 8
It's A Great Life	British Lion Films Ltd.	Astra Filmkunst G.M.B.H.	F 27382	79	May 8
Men Of Brazil	MRA Productions (The Good Road Ltd.).	Moral Re-Armament Inc.	F 27387	68	May 10
Kooky Loopy	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures Corporation	F 27388	7	May 10
Clown Prince of Rasslin' (World Of Sport)	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	F 27389	9	May 10
The Music Man	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Warner-Pathe Pictures Inc.	F 27390	151	May 10
The Girl With The Golden Eyes	Compton-Cameo Films Ltd.	Madeleine Films	F 27394	95	May 11
Adultery At Night	,, ,,	Florida-Films.	F 27395	98	May 11

The length of the film 'Murder At Scotland Yard' (Br/E 19019) registered on May 1, 1954, has been amended to provide two shortened versions of (a) 4109 feet (46 mins.) and (b) 2,515 feet (28 mins.).

Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Recent Publications

Northern Ireland Publications

'Distribution of Consumer Goods in Northern Ireland' is the title of a survey conducted for Ulster Television Ltd., by Industrial Market Research Ltd. The report examines the economic changes which have taken place in Northern Ireland, and publishes an analysis by trade or product of all retail outlets in the province. The question of freight charges between Northern Ireland and Great Britain is also discussed. Copies from Ulster Television Ltd., 1 Hanover Square, London, W.1. 12s. 6d.

'Northern Ireland', a history by Dr. Hugh Shearman, has been completely re-written for the Government Information Service. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office. 1s. (by post 1s. 3d.).

European Road Transport Rules

The current issue of *The Commercial Motor,* examines the problems facing the planners of a unified Europe, and the standardization of the present regulations governing commercial vehicle construction and use. Tables accompanying the article show just how widely separated the present extremes are: axle weight limits range from 2 tons (Norway) to 13 tons (Belgium, France and Luxembourg); permissible gross vehicle weights for four-wheelers vary between 8·5 tons (Sweden) and 19 tons (Belgium, France, Luxembourg and Spain); the overall length may be between 24·9 ft. (U.S.S.R.) and 39·4 ft. (Belgium) for rigid lorries, between 35 ft. (United Kingdom) and 49·2 ft. (West Germany) for articulated outfits. Copies from Temple Press Ltd., London. 1s.

Expenditure on Meals

A report entitled Expenditure on Meals in Catering Establishments, 1949-56 has now been published by the Social Survey Division of the Central Office of Information and copies are available from the Librarian, The Social Survey, Central Office of Information, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. Price (30s.)

The Design Centre Book

The second edition of 'The Design Centre Book', a souvenir publication, contains information about a wide range of products shown in the Design Centre or represented in the Design Index. The Design Centre Awards, H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh's Prize for Elegant Design, and the Scottish Design Centre are also explained, with a closing section on on how products are chosen by the CoID. Copies from the Council, 28 Haymarket, London, S.W1.. 3s. 6d.

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Government Auction Sales

Air Ministry

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 23	Freehold site (14·625 acres) with T2 hangar, three Romneys, Marston shed and 11 Nissen and brick buildings to be sold *in situ* with outline planning permission for storage purposes.	Royal Air Force Station, Warboys, Huntingdonshire.	Norman Wright & Partners, 26 Priestgate, Peterborough. (Tel.: Peterborough 5695/6.) Catalogues free.
May 23	Huts and buildings	Royal Air Force Station, Wick, Scotland	Aberdeen & Northern Marts Ltd., Auction Mart, Wick.
May 24	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury, Worcestershire.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcestershire. (Tel.: Kidderminster 2053.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*

The above sale will include clothing, footwear, boot repair material, dinghies, parachutes, aircraft spares, electric motors, generators, cable, cameras and photographic equipment, furniture, mattresses, blankets, tyres, etc.

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 24	Five balloon hangars, huts and buildings, steel and asbestos buildings, sundry boilers, tanks, petrol installations, etc.	Royal Air Force Station, Wythall, Worcs.	John Staite & Sons, 7 Euston Place, Leamington Spa. (Tel.: Leamington Spa 1920.) Catalogues free.
May 30	Huts and buildings, Nissen and Romney huts, 96 x 38 steel structure hut, one T2 hangar, petrol installations.	Royal Air Force Station, Ludham	Thos. W. Gaze & Son, Crown Street, Diss, Norfolk. (Tel.: Diss 2291.) Catalogues free.
June 5	Huts and buildings	Royal Air Force Station, Alconbury	Ekins, Witherow & Handley, New Street, St. Neots, Hunts. (Tel.: St. Neots 418). Catalogues free.
June 13	3·325 acres of land including various workshops, garages and stores buildings.	Royal Air Force Work Repair Depot, Epworth, Lincs.	Shearmans, Scot Lane, Doncaster. (Tel.: Doncaster 4438.) Catalogues free.
June 28	Miscellaneous stores and equipment	No. 35 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Heywood, Lancs.	Brady & Son, 17 Warren Street, Stockport, Cheshire. (Tel.: 2252.) Catalogues 1s. 0d. each. *Postal Orders only.*

Catalogues for the above sales may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sale, on application to the Auctioneers.

War Office

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 25	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores including:	Command Ordnance Depot, Tidworth, Hants. (*Sale at Devizes.*)	Farrant, Wightman & Pinniger (Dept. L), Market House, 2 Newport Street, Swindon, Wilts. (Tel.: 5151.)

Lathes; grinding and drilling machines; horizontal milling machines; lifting gear; industrial trucks; semi-Romney huts (canvas); meggers; electric cable; shaping machines; armoured hose; generators; pneumatic hammer; furnaces; chain blocks; straightening and banding presses; tool kits; M.T. spares; tarpaulin covers; iron bedsteads; bedding; greatcoats; portable stoves; motor mowers; tables; chairs; forms and other furniture; crockery; kitchenware, etc.

1962	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
May 23	Machine tools, plant, textiles and miscellaneous stores	Northern Command Ordnance Sub-Depot, Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds 2. (Tel.: 20898.)
May 29	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, South West Stores, Euxton Lane, Chorley, Lancs. (*Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester,* 8.)	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 9 Albert Square, Manchester 2. (Tel.: Blackfriars 8373.)
June 5-6	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks.	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel.: 54025.)
June 14, 15 and 18	Vehicles, machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, Nr. Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.	Dixon & Wallace Ltd. (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow E.1. (Tel.: Bridgeton 2447.)
June 27	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores	W.D. Storage Depot, Ruddington, Notts.	Walker, Walton & Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham. (Tel.: 54272.)

For each sale shown above obtain catalogue, available 14 days prior to date of sale, from the appropriate auctioneer, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

Ministry of Works

1962	Description of Goods	Location	Auctioneers
May 22	Office and miscellaneous furniture, domestic refrigerators, electric and other fittings, canteen equipment, crockery, etc.	Ministry of Works, Supplies Division Stores, Shed 10, 51 Kidbrooke Park Road, London, S.E.3.	Hollingsworth, Bank Chambers, 329 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Holborn 0337.) (Catalogues, price 6d., are obtainable direct from the auctioneers.)

KING & CO.
71 BISHOPSGATE
LONDON, EC2
London Wall 7201 (5 lines)

SALES AND VALUATIONS
OF
FACTORIES
PLANT AND MACHINERY VALUERS

Recent Export Achievements

United Kingdom firms are invited to send in brief details of new export orders or contracts for publication on this page.

Three of the Austin A.152 vans fitted out as fully-equipped demonstration vans used by Black & Decker's sales force in Scandinavia, which is to be further expanded by the opening of a Norwegian subsidiary at Oslo.

World Success of British-built Light Tractor

Compared with the same quarter of last year sales to the world of the Dexta – Ford's 32 b.h.p. light tractor built at Dagenham, Essex – had shown a 23·7 per cent. increase in the first quarter of this year from 5,433 units to 6,720 units. This was announced on May 9 by Mr. MacDonald, Sales Operations Manager of Ford's Tractor Group. Reviewing overall sales, he said that in the first quarter of this year, the Group's three leading world markets for British-built Fordson tractors were: (1) France – with an increase of 66·7 per cent. totalling 1,847 tractors; (2) U.S.A. – with an increase of 1·9 per cent., totalling 1,698 tractors; (3) Finland – with an increase of 4·1 per cent., totalling 1,523 tractors.

Dexta exports to each of these leading three showed increases in the period under review. In the important European market Dexta sales had risen by over 50 per cent. to 4,597. Total Fordson exports to Europe were up by nearly a quarter.

Polystyrene Plant for Japan

Petrocarbon Developments Ltd., have signed an agreement with Denki Kagaku Kogyo K.K. (Electro-chemical Industrial Co. Ltd.) of Toyko, for a plant to produce approximately 12,000 tons per year of polystyrene. About £330,000 is involved.

Flight Simulators for Export

Redifon Ltd., of Crawley, have exported one Viscount Flight Simulator (with fuselage movement) to Alitalia, Rome; one Convair VC 990 flight simulator (with fuselage movement) for American Airlines, New York; and three Noratlas Procedure Trainers for the Federal German Air Force.

Transformer order from UNESCO

Foster Transformers Ltd., of Wimbledon, have received an order from the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization to supply a 100 kV, 20 kVA continuous rating high voltage testing transformer, complete with control unit, to India for use at the Bangalore Educational College.

Steel Building Houses New Caribbean Poultry Feed Mill

Sanders & Forster Ltd., of Stratford, London, report that one of their standard clear portal type steel buildings has been used to house the latest animal and poultry feed mill of Gibbons Feeds (West Indies) Ltd. The consulting engineer for the project was David E. Key. Carl Meyer Ltd., of Trinidad, were the main contractors.

Drain Pipes for Malaya

Pitch fibre drain pipes have been specified for use as foul drains in the North Klang Straits project in Malaya (a large harbour works at Port Swettenham for the Malayan Railways) and 14 tons of pipe has been despatched by the Key Engineering Co. Ltd., of Larkfield, Kent.

Prefabricated Township for the Middle East

Middlesex Prefabricated Buildings Ltd., of Hounslow, Middlesex, recently completed, within the scheduled time, construction of a miniature township in the Saudi Arabia/Kuwaiti Neutral Zone, for General Transportation Enterprises.

Broadband Linear Radiofrequency Amplifiers for Holland

The Maritime Division of Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. Ltd., has recently received a large contract for the equipping of the Royal Netherlands Navy with 1kW broadband linear radio-frequency amplifiers.

British Translucent China for Russia

Doulton & Co. Ltd., have received an order from Moscow for translucent china. The order, placed by the official Government agency, Raznoexport, is for 76 dinner services, each of 66 pieces, and the design chosen to enliven the table of the Soviet housewife is a delicate and restrained pattern named ' Reflection '.

Control Equipment for Russian Tyre Factory

Brookhirst Igranic (Metal Industries Group) have received instructions from Simon Handling Engineers to supply electrical control equipment valued at six figures for a Russian tyre factory at Voljsk, near Volgagrad.

Wagons for Ghana and Sudan

John Blackwood Hodge & Co. Ltd., of London, have received orders from Impregilo and Co. (Impresit Girola Lodigiani), contractors for the Volta River scheme in Ghana and the Roseires Dam in the Sudan. These orders are for Euclid, Marion and Joy-Sullivan equipment which will be used on the above two projects. Blackwood Hodge have also obtained an order from the National Mineral Development Corp., of India, for 22 Euclid rear dump wagons. The value of the orders is in the region of £1,000,000.

Equipment for Round the World Telephone Cable

Associated Electrical Industries Ltd. is supplying transmission equipment worth more than £130,000 for Compac, the Pacific Ocean section of the Commonwealth round-the-world telephone cable system.

Telephone Exchange for Lagos Brewery

A.E.I. Ltd., are to supply and install a private automatic branch exchange and staff time recording equipment for the new Guinness brewery now in course of construction at Ikeja, near Lagos, Nigeria.

Jewellery for Ghana

Greenwood of Leeds, jewellers, have recently secured a large export order for Ghana amounting to nearly £10,000. The financial director of the firm has stated 'It is probably not widely realised that we have in fact a thriving export side to our business. For a long time we have been exporting to the North American Hemisphere and Europe but only in recent years have we made successful inroads into Africa.'

Centrifugal Pumps for Saudi Arabia

An order amounting to more than £16,000 from Saudi Arabia for centrifugal pumps for irrigation purposes has been received by Girdlestone Pumps Ltd., of Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Television Cameras for United States

EMI Electronics Ltd., announce that the latest EMI 4½ in. image orthicon broadcast television cameras will form the nucleus of improved technical facilities in a new modernization programme announced for Los Angeles television station KTTV.

Trade Fairs and Exhibitions at Home and Overseas

Changes in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions Announcements

BECAUSE of pressure of space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
United Kingdom	May 4	Aug. 3
Outside Europe	April 6	July 6
Europe	Mar. 2	June 1

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the following lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 3096 Europe; 3097 United Kingdom and outside Europe) will be glad to answer general inquiries but application should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events, which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the list.

*indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.

†indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.

Additions to Classified List of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions

THE FAIRS and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 4, April 6 and March 2, respectively.

UNITED KINGDOM

Addition:

LONDON: SIXTH NATIONAL CONFECTIONERY TRADE EXHIBITION – January 15-18, 1963.

* At the Seymour Hall, W.1. Apply, Mr. V. Press, National Union of Retail Confectioners, Ashley House, 53 Christchurch Avenue, London, N.12. (Tel.: Hillside 6344/5.)

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Additions:

SAN FRANCISCO: GIFT SHOW – August 5-8, 1962.

* Apply Western Merchandise Exhibitors Inc., Space 223-A, 1355, Market Street, San Francisco 3, California.

CHICAGO: THE 64TH ANNUAL MEETING AND EXHIBIT OF THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION "HOSPITAL MERCHANDISE MART" – September 17-20, 1962.

* At Macormick Place. Apply, American Hospital Association, 840 North Lakeshore Drive, Chicago 11, Illinois.

CHICAGO: 18TH ANNUAL NATIONAL ELECTRONICS CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION – October 8-10, 1962.

* At McCormick Place. Apply, National Electronics Conference Inc., 228 N. La Salle Street, Chicago 1. Illinios.

TORONTO: CANADIAN BOAT SHOW – February 1-9, 1963.

* At Automotive Building Exhibition Park. Apply, Canadian Boat Show, c/o Canadian National Sportsman's Show 85 King Street East, Toronto 1, Ontario.

CHICAGO: HOBBY INDUSTRY TRADE SHOW – February 3-7, 1963.

* At Sherman Hotel. Apply, Mr. W. L. MacMillan, Hobby Industries Association, 1528, Walnut Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.

EUROPE

COLOGNE: 50TH INTERNATIONAL DENTAL SHOW – July 7-15, 1962.

Apply, Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

COLOGNE: INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR OF BABY GOODS, PERAMBULATORS AND WICKERWARE (BABY) – January 11-14, 1963.

* Apply du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel.: Kensington 1700.)

PARIS: DOMESTIC ARTS EXHIBITION – February 25-March 17, 1963.

* Apply, Salon des Arts Managers, Grand Palais (Porte H) Avenue, Alexandre 111, Paris 8e.

GENEVA: INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SHOW – March 14-24, 1963.

* Apply Fondation du Salon de l'Automobile, 1 Place due Lac, Geneva.

STOCKHOLM: INTERNATIONAL BOAT SHOW – March 20-31, 1963.

* Apply, "Allt For Sjon" Fack Stockholm 28.

LYONS: 45TH INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR – March 24-April 1, 1963.

* Apply Robert Branden & Partners Ltd., 47 Albemarle Street, London., W.1. (Tel.: Hyde Park. 0901)

Specialized Fairs in Genoa

THE 1963 programme of trade fairs to be organized in Genoa has been announced by the Genoa Fair Corporation.

The 2nd International Boat Show will take place from February 2-12, 1963, and will include complete boats, boat materials, accessories, instruments, tools and fixtures.

The 1st International Communications Fair is scheduled to run from May 25-June 9, 1963. This exhibition will cover equipment for tele-communications and communication by sea, river and lake.

Communication by air will be the subject of the 1st Aeronautics Show to be held from September 7-15, 1963. This event is expected to be held biennially in future.

The United Kingdom agents for the Genoa Fair Corporation is Rear-Admiral A. L. P. Mark-Wardlaw, Loseberry, Claygate, Surrey. (Esher 2882.)

Textile Exhibition in Europe

THREE specialized international textile exhibitions will be held in Europe during the month of June; the International Market for Clothing Textiles (MITAM) Milan, June 4-10, 1962, the International Textiles Exhibition (Interstoff) Frankfurt, June 10-22, 1962 and the Paris Marche Textile Exhibition (M.T.I.) Paris, June 24-28, 1962. The first two are biannual events and the latter is held annually.

The display at Milan will include clothing fabrics and accessories, furnishing fabrics and household linens, blankets, lace and narrow fabrics; The Frankfurt display will be restricted to clothing textiles, whilst the Paris exhibition will show a whole range of textile fabrics except clothing which is specifically excluded. It is expected that nearly 10,000 buyers will attend each event.

In each case there will be an official British group display organized by the Board of Trade in collaboration with the Textile Promotions Consultative Committee.

Further information about these events can be obtained from the United Kingdom representatives of the exhibition organizers:

Milan —Mrs. Ruth Stewart,
Business Representatives Ltd.,
19 Hanover Square,
London, W.1.
(Telephone: Hyde Park 1911.)

Frankfurt —Lep Transport Limited,
Sunlight Wharf,
Upper Thames Street,
London, E.C.4.
(Telephone Central 5050.)

Paris —Trade Fairs & Promotions Limited,
Commonwealth House,
1-19 New Oxford Street,
London, W.C.1.
(Telephone: Chancery 9011.)

Munich Handicrafts Fair

In the caption to the photograph which appeared at the foot of column two on page 1022 of last week's *Board of Trade Journal*, Mr. O. W. Lipton, of the Rural Industries Bureau, should have been described as on the left of the group not, as stated, in the centre.

NEW EXHIBITION FLOOR IN CENTRAL LONDON

A NEW EXHIBITION floor of 3,000 square feet is now available at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2. It has been designed and equipped to cope with the demands of the smaller type of exhibition, particularly the trade fair. Every kind of electrical aid is supplied and the new floor incorporates cinema space, closed circuit television, tape recording equipment and multi-lingual translation facilities. Gas and water outlets are also available.

The new exhibition floor, with its built-in versatility, provides facilities for a film show, a sales convention, a press conference or a straightforward exhibition. The Connaught Rooms' own carpenters, electricians, engineers and decorators are also on hand to assist customers in the staging of any show.

B.o.T. President to Attend British Exhibition in Stockholm

MR. FREDERICK ERROLL, President of the Board of Trade, will represent H.M. Government at the British Exhibition in Stockholm when it is officially opened by the Swedish Prime Minister today. As well as attending various functions connected with the Fair, which is open until June 3, the President will meet Swedish ministers, exhibitors and visiting businessmen. He will return to London on Sunday.

The Board of Trade have contributed a number of features to the Exhibition. It is sponsored by the leading industrial Associations in Britain, and will display a wide cross-section of the most modern products which Britain has to offer Scandinavia, ranging from heavy capital equipment to light consumer goods.

Some 500 British firms will occupy over 200,000 sq. ft. of net exhibition space. Details of the Board of Trade exhibits were given in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 13, page 817.

'Diamonds in Industry' Exhibition

THE FIRST international congress and symposium on the 'Use of Diamonds in Industry and Civil Engineering' will take place in Paris from May 25 to June 3. An exhibition which is to be held under the auspices of the First International Congress on Diamonds in Industry will take place jointly with the Biennale des Industries Mecaniques et Electriques and will be divided into seven main sections: the central diamond display; general engineering and machine tools, the glass industry; concrete stones and tiles; oil well drilling and mineral and geological exploratory drilling; the use of fine diamond powders; and physics research. The exhibition and symposium are being organized by De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd.; Industrial Distributors Ltd.; the Diamond Research Laboratory; and the Industrial Diamond Information Bureau under the auspices of the first Quinzaine Technique de Paris.

At a press conference in London on May 14 it was announced that as opposed to most exhibitions where the equipment is shown by companies, the machines will be sited according to the general category of their use. This will also enable each sector of the industry in which diamond plays an important part, to be featured, and will make the study of these uses in a variety of fields of diamond technology much easier.

The congress which is the first event of its kind in the diamond industry is expected to be the biggest ever gathering of diamond research scientists, diamond toolmakers and diamond tool users.

Electrical Power Convention at Brighton

'THE BRITISH Electrical Industry in the World Scene' will be the theme of the 14th British Electrical Power Convention to be held at The Dome, Brighton, from June 4-7.

The Convention which is organized by the Electrical Development Association is, in effect, the annual 'Parliament' of the British electricity industry composed of 42 organizations representing all facets of the industry.

The inaugural address will be given by Sir William McFadzean, chairman, British Insulated Callender's Cables, Ltd., and chairman of the Export Council for Europe. On June 6, Mr. Frederick Erroll, President of the Board of Trade, will be the principal guest at the annual dinner.

At the annual luncheon of the EDA, which was held at the Savoy Hotel, London, on May 8, it was announced that Sir Vincent Z. de Ferrari would be President of the Association for the year 1962/63 in succession to Sir Edwin Herbert. Sir Richard Powell, Permanent Secretary, Board of Trade, was among the principal guests at the luncheon.

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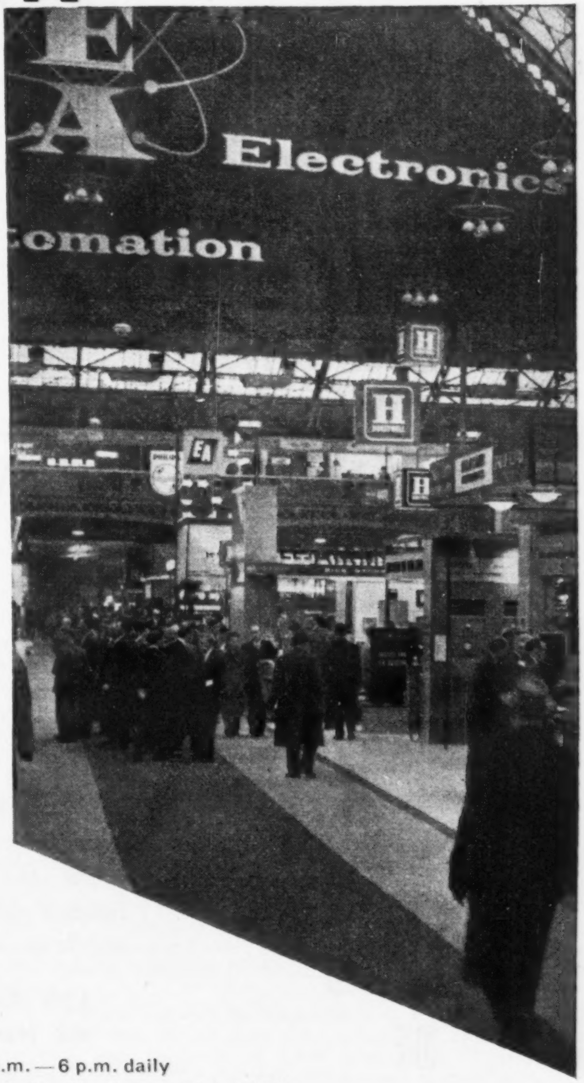

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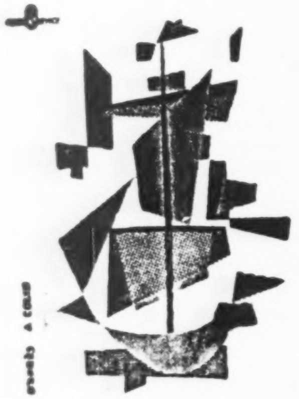

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New Engineering and Building Centre Opened in Birmingham

The main entrance of the new Engineering and Building Centre, Birmingham, showing part of the 45 ft. long cascade of light fittings which hangs without interruption from top to bottom of the building in the open stairwell.

WHEN LORD MILLS, Minister Without Portfolio, opened the new Engineering and Building Centre, Birmingham, on May 7, a unique national shop window presenting the products of two great allied industries to Britain and the rest of the world, was established.

To house the new Centre, £130,000 has been spent on converting the imposing former Masonic Temple in Broad Street – the heart of the city's commercial and civic centre – into an ultra-modern, lavishly equipped display and information centre for the two industries.

The bringing together of the engineering and building industries, now so complementary to each other, should prove extremely strengthening and valuable to both, said Lord Mills, paying tribute to what he called 'a most ambitious project.' It was probably the only combined permanent display of engineering and building products in the world.

Referring to the building industry generally, Lord Mills expressed concern at the slow pace in the building of new houses and the mounting costs. 'I often ask myself whether the building industry has shown the same enterprise as other branches of science and production', he said. He hoped the Centre would play its part in showing the way, via mechanization, to overcome such difficulties as mounting costs, increases in wages and demands for more leisure.

Turning to the engineering side, where so vital a role was played in exports, Lord Mills said the new Centre should act as an important aid, especially among smaller firms, to persuade manufacturers to become more export-minded and contribute their share to the export drive, which was so vitally important to everyone.

The new Centre, as important to overseas businessmen as it is to firms within the United Kingdom, is a direct descendant of Birmingham's once-famous Iron and Coal Exchange, which was established in 1861, 'to promote the commerce and manufactures of Birmingham and the neighbourhood', and flourished for 80 years. This was succeeded by the Engineering Centre housed – until opening at Broad Street – at Stephenson Place.

With a new extension at the rear, there is a total of 37,000 sq. ft. of exhibition space for about 650 firms and accommodation for ancillary services on five superbly equipped floors. Here, home or overseas visitors can see on permanent display in a bright, airy, modern setting, engineering and building products arranged on the different floors, ranging from screws and kitchen taps to diesel engines.

One of the main objects is to provide visitors with a comprehensive selection of products in the particular branch of industry in which he is interested. The Engineering part of the building, for example, is divided into broad groups to include raw materials, castings of all types, boilerhouse plant and equipment, factory plant, machinery, tools, electrical gear and a great many processes relating to these and other products. The Building section has displays of such things as clay products, bricks, tiles, structural units, floorings, walls, ceilings, doors, windows, lighting fittings, hardware, acoustic products and insulating materials. Some of the building's own features such as lighting fitments, floor tiles and acoustic ceilings, are themselves part of the exhibition. In addition to the permanent display, two specially designed rooms are reserved for short-term exhibitions.

The Centre is not just a 'shop window' of the best of two important industries; behind the window there is, in effect, a great national shop window where business can be done on the spot. Visitors from both home and overseas will be encouraged to make the Centre their business headquarters. There are reading, writing and refreshment rooms, cloakrooms, a library and a full secretarial service at nominal charges.

In addition, no trade problem is too large or complicated to be dealt with at the Information Bureaux serving the two industries. Expert help on specific needs and questions – be they from Lagos or Langley, Sierra Leone or Stourbridge – is readily available. The staff are equipped to handle inquiries running into many thousands every year. During the past year at the Engineering Centre in Stephenson Place, more than 10,000 inquiries on engineering matters alone were answered. At the new Centre it is expected that this number will be doubled. In addition to answering buyers' queries regarding 'sources of supply' the Centre helps manufacturers to get together profitably. An important part of the Engineering and Building Centre's activities is the maintenance of a 'capacity register' enabling firms with spare production capacity to be put in touch with others looking for sub-contractors.

There are other important aspects of the work of the Centre. Not only are foreign visitors and trade delegations welcomed, but it is also possible to arrange works' visits for them to industries of their special interest. If overseas representatives have specific requirements in the way of initial information and later contacts, the Centre will circulate notes of these to all likely to be concerned or able to be of help—taking over a great deal of the initial research.

The work of the Centre is not confined to its Birmingham headquarters. Following the practice successfully established when solely the Engineering Centre in Stephenson Place, the new Centre will continue to make it easy for British firms to take part in trade exhibitions abroad. At selected overseas trade fairs on both sides of the Iron Curtain, the Centre will organize and staff group stands for firms which have not the time or resources to spare to run their own displays. Participation of this kind organized by the former Engineering Centre in recent years has brought more than 4,000 serious inquiries to British firms and a valuable fillip to exports.

The Engineering and Building Centre is a non-profit-distributing body controlled by an honorary council of engineers, builders, architects and members of allied professions. It will derive its income from the letting of exhibition space at the Centre to manufacturers. Any surplus revenue will be used to expand services, promote exports and develop educational facilities.

In the city of 'a thousand and one trades', the Engineering and Building Centre will undoubtedly become a focal point for the country's trade as well as establish for itself a reputation for businessmen who find increasingly that it pays them to keep in constant touch with the very latest trends and products.

Nearly 300 Firms Exhibit at Mechanical Handling Exhibition

LABOURSAVING equipment, reducing time and cost in industry, was demonstrated by nearly 300 firms representing 13 countries at the Mechanical Handling Exhibition which attracted thousands of overseas visitors to Earls Court, London, from May 8 to today. The exhibition which was sponsored by the Iliffe journal *Mechanical Handling* claims to be the biggest and most comprehensive show of its kind staged in Britain. In addition to British manufacturers there were many from Rhodesia, Germany, Sweden, France, Holland, Finland, Norway, Belgium, Canada, Italy, Switzerland and the United States.

The first event, at Olympia in 1948 occupied 90,000 square feet, and showed the products of some 100 firms. This year more than half a million square feet of space was occupied which overflowed into the Brompton Road forecourt of Earls Court where there was a large outdoor demonstration area.

Opened by Mr. George Woodcock, General Secretary of the Trades Union Congress, the exhibition featured conveyors, aerial ropeways, cranes, trucks, stackers, lorry loaders, hoists, bulk handling devices, earth moving equipment, automatic weighing attachments and electronic control equipment. In addition to mechanical handling for the large scale mass-producing industries, there were many smaller units of interest to the concern with a modest turnover.

This was a colourful exhibition, and the panorama viewed from the gallery surrounding the main hall gave one an insight into the thousands of mechanical aids in industry. Huge crane jibs, floodlit, reached to the roof of the building, and one wondered how they were ever placed in the hall. At the extremities, there were two lifts, constructed by a British company, to transport visitors from the ground floor to the gallery, demonstrating the ease with which hoists could be placed in any area.

An official of one firm revealed that they had stepped up their exports to 45 per cent. of production to nearly 80 overseas countries. Other firms said that they had not yet entered the export market, but were giving it some thought. The exhibition was a rich source of ideas for new production, handling and storage methods, and a place where progressive businessmen from all parts of the world met to discuss their handling problems with experts. Not satisfied with saving time, cost and labour in practically every manufacturing operation, Britain's mechanical handling industry has turned its attention to the problem of taking a load off the feet of overworked administrators. The exhibit featured 'The Executive', a glass-fibre-bodied electrically propelled four-seater chariot for carrying executives in foam rubber comfort about the larger factory and work areas. This 'top-level' trolley available in two colours, red or blue, was priced at £537 7s. 6d. (including tax) and its top speed – seven-and-a-half miles an hour.

There were delegations from Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and the U.S.S.R.

The exhibition was not without its competition. Everyone with an interest in today's most urgent industrial problem – that of increasing productivity without increasing costs – and who visited the display was able to enter a competition. Cash prizes of 100 guineas, 50 guineas and 25 guineas were offered for the three best articles submitted under the title 'Labour and Time Saved by Mechanical Handling – the Most Effective Installation I have Seen'. Closing date for the competition is September 1, 1962, and entries will be judged by a panel composed of presidents of five mechanical handling associations and the editor and technical editor of *Mechanical Handling*.

Among the many new products on display was an elevated railway system from Southern Rhodesia. Known as the Pneuways system it has been developed by a team of Rhodesian engineers and consists of pneumatic tyred vehicles running on or above ground level or elevated tracks.

It has been estimated that the turn-over of the mechanical handling industry in the United Kingdom now exceeds £100 million a year. This figure serves to indicate not only the vital part that the industry plays in the industrial life of this country but also the progress that has been made in recent years in design, manufacturing capacity and application. The fact that so much equipment is so widely dispersed renders it difficult for the prospective user to 'keep in touch' and it is in this connection that the exhibition serves one of its most important functions.

Because some of the larger mechanical handling installations are too vast to bring into Earls Court, a special programme of films showed the functions of this equipment and its uses. It included films from various countries.

B.O.T. Departments, Overseas Officers and Commercial Inquiry Officers

	Last published in Board of Trade Journal
British Commercial Representatives Overseas	27 April 1962
Board of Trade Departments . . .	30 Sept. 1960
Board of Trade, Regional Controllers . .	4 May 1962
E.C.G.D. Local Offices	14 July 1961
British and Commonwealth Chambers of Commerce and other British Business Organizations Overseas	12 Jan. 1962
U.S. Consular Offices in the U.K. . .	21 July 1961

Reprints of the 'Directory of Board of Trade Departments and Their Work' which appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 8, 1960, are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 0d. (by post 1s. 2d.).

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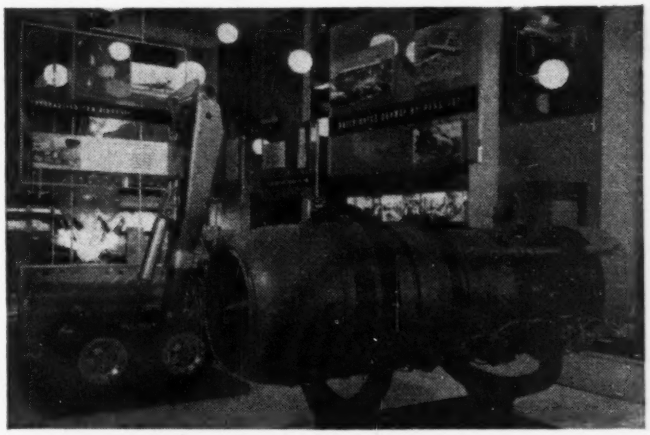
Britain's Progress Projected at Seattle World's Fair

HALF-A-MILLION VISITORS, it is estimated have so far passed through the highly praised British Pavilion at the Seattle World's Fair, which was opened by President Kennedy on April 21 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, April 27, page 906). The Fair, the theme of which is 'The World of Century 21', stands on a 74 acre site which is linked directly with the City centre by the Alweg Monorail, which carries nearly 500 passengers at over 50 miles an hour. The World's Fair offers among its attractions the Monorail itself which lands passengers at the foot of the Space Needle; the ten million dollar Federal exhibit – the United States Science Pavilion – in setting of Gothic architecture and the State of Washington Coliseum with its Century 21 exhibit – an entertaining and instructive impression of the future.

The British Pavilion stands in an attractive setting with the Century 21 Coliseum nearby. This official Government exhibit has been organized by the Central Office of Information on behalf of the Foreign Office and was designed by Beverly Pick Associates. Covering an area of a quarter of an acre the Pavilion has an aluminium framed and glazed facade 150 feet long with an imposing entrance featuring the Royal Coat-of-Arms carved in Perspex. The official exhibit is devoted to the story of British progress in a scientific age. Striking the keynote of progress through the centuries is the introductory section. Set in a rich and traditional atmosphere, it demonstrates the adventurous spirit of ingenuity of the British people from the reign of Queen Elizabeth I. The attention of visitors is first concentrated on a tableau feature portraying the two Elizabeths.

The theme is developed by a dramatic feature based on Sir John Millais' famous painting – the Boyhood of Raleigh. Greatly enlarged and in three dimensions, this acts as the focal point to an imaginative sequence presenting a picture of British technical achievements. It shows by animated models and spoken commentary how Britain's modern adventurers seek new worlds to conquer in the laboratories and research stations throughout Britain. In the small section – 'People behind progress' – which follows, a tribute is paid to the thousands of men and women whose patient work in Britain's university, industrial and Government research centres provides the impetus for Britain's scientific advance.

In the Hall of Progress (dimly lit to allow the maximum use of film, sound and animation techniques) Britain's many research and development projects are explained simply and with interest to the least technically minded visitor. The displays feature Britain's advanced gas-cooled reactor; a pumped water storage scheme; building breakwaters with bubbles; the latest techniques in heart surgery; research into ship design; blindlanding and navigational aids for aircraft; communications through space; bringing power across the sea; a national programme for atomic power and revolutionary marine radar.



A general view of the Industrial Section. Behind the Conway engine can be seen the main undercarriage of a Vulcan aircraft, made by Dowty, and a mercury arc rectifier display provided by Hackbridge and Hewittic. The British exhibit was produced for the British Information Services by the Central Office of Information, London.

Along the 100 feet wall are a host of other interesting exhibits showing developments in a variety of fields. Here visitors can see a giant Olympus jet engine, and displays on the hovercraft, a vertical take-off aircraft, Britain's luxury liner *Canberra*, and recent examples from the field of bio-engineering. The Hall of Progress ends with a large animated space feature which includes realistic models of Britain's radio telescopes.

After leaving a small rest and information area and having a brief glimpe of British tourist attractions, visitors can see some latest achievements of British industry including the Jaguar Mark X, the revolutionary Fergusson car, the famous Coventry Climax racing engine, a new orbital engine of unique design, a Rolls-Royce Conway jet engine and a main undercarriage of a Vulcan aircraft. Agricultural machinery is represented by the new David Brown autodrive tractor and a chemical sprayer.

Other exhibits include laboratory glass, radar, hydrostatic drives, a model of a giant walking dragline, a marine diesel engine, an X-ray micro-analyser, a television camera and an Argon Chromatograph.

The attendance at the Fair is expected to exceed 10,000,000 visitors. During the first week the highly praised British Pavilion had an average of 25,000 visitors daily.

Chemical Engineering Congress in London

EFFICIENT FILTRATION – on which depends the purity of the air we we breathe, the clarity of the beer we drink, and even the effectiveness of filter-tips in cigarettes – is one of the many subjects which may be discussed by hundreds of chemical engineers at the Third Congress of the European Federation of Chemical Engineering at Olympia, London, from June 20 – 29.

The Congress, which has been organized for the European Federation by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, London, will be one of the most important international events in the industrial calendar this year – and already several hundred requests for registration forms have been received from 42 countries. To avoid disappointment – and difficulty in obtaining hotel accommodation in London at the height of the tourist season – scientists and technologists intending to attend are urged to apply now to the Congress Co-ordinating Committee, Institution of Chemical Engineers, 16 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

Modern British Design for Spain and Japan

SELECTIONS of goods from Design Index, the Council of Industrial Design's record of well-designed, modern British products, will be displayed in Barcelona, Tokyo and Osaka this June.

The Barcelona display will be the first of this kind to be shown in Spain. It will be known as La Galeria Britanica and will occupy about two-thirds of the British Section in the New Palace of the Nations at the International Samples Fair which is to be held from June 1 to 20. Apart from this year's Design Centre Awards, the exhibits will include china and pottery, cutlery and metalware, fabrics, glass, plastics goods, radios, sports goods, tools, toys and wallpapers.

In Tokyo and Osaka, Japan, a Design Centre display of about 80 products selected from Design Index will form the centrepiece of a British exhibition at the Takashimaya department stores. Brushes; china and pottery; glass; lighting fittings; plastics, sports and travel goods, will be included and will be backed by stocks for sale.

Resolutions of Man-made Fibres Congress

The text of the 11 Resolutions approved by the delegates to the Second World Congress of Man-made Fibres at the closing Plenary Session in London on May 4, has been issued and can be obtained from Sceptre House, 169 Regent Street, London, W.1.

'Which ?' for May

The May issue of 'Which?' contains reports on colour films, electric food mixers (table models), first-aid kits, and the detergent 'Surf'. Copies from the Consumers Association Ltd., 14 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.2. Annual subscription £1.

Overseas Trade Section

Trade and Financial Arrangements

Annual Review of the Anglo-Soviet Trade Agreement

A DELEGATION from the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade and officials of the Board of Trade this week began the Annual Review of the Anglo-Soviet Five Year Trade Agreement in London. Talks are expected to last about a week. The Soviet delegation are led by Mr. K. K. Bakhtov, head of the Soviet Ministry's Treaty and Legal Department.

The talks provide an opportunity for both sides to raise important questions affecting their trade. Detailed quotas for Anglo-Soviet trade are not settled in these talks, though agreement may be reached on the general level of trade under quotas in 1963.

Somali Republic and the Soviet Union

A TRADE AND PAYMENTS Agreement between the Somali Republic and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on June 2, 1961, and ratified in Mogadishu on February 10, 1962. Both parties had agreed to operate the agreement on a temporary basis from June 1, 1961, although it did not come into full force until ratification. The agreement is valid for one year.

The lists of goods for export from the Somali Republic to the U.S.S.R. includes textile fibres, oilseeds, fruit, rawhides and tanned leather, ivory and sponges.

The list of goods for export from the U.S.S.R. to the Somali Republic includes machinery and equipment, petroleum products, chemicals, rubber products, textiles and foodstuffs.

A full translation of the list of goods to be exchanged may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Reference C.R.E. 5500/G.)

Spain and the Federal Republic of Germany

IT HAS BEEN announced that the Mixed Commission, as arranged in the Trade Agreement between Spain and Federal Republic of Germany signed on June 20, 1960, met in Madrid from April 2 to April 12, 1962. A third Protocol to the Spanish-German Trade Agreement was signed on April 12, 1962. This Protocol is in force from May 1, 1962, to April 30, 1963.

The text of the Protocol, in English translation, may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 805, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 680.)

France and Austria

THE EXTENSION of the trade agreement between France and Austria, signed on May 29, 1959, was announced in the French *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of April 21, 1962.

The agreement is now valid for a further year with effect from January 1, 1962.

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

The People's Republic of China and Poland

IT IS REPORTED that a Trade and Payments Agreement covering trade between China and Poland during 1962, was signed in Peking on March 18, 1962. Poland will supply to China items including coal mining, coal dressing and cement making machinery, sugar beet seed and other goods. In return China will supply Poland with minerals, machinery, textiles, light industrial products and other goods.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Extn. 2197) quoting reference C.R.E. 12417/55.

Denmark and Poland

A PROTOCOL governing trade between Denmark and Poland during the period January 1, 1962, to December 31, 1965, was signed in Copenhagen on April 3, 1962. Provision is made for increased Danish imports of coal, rolling mill products and chemicals and several new quotas have been established. Increased quotas for Danish exports include those for chemicals, raw and salted hides and food and chemical machinery.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 134 or 136.)

India and Greece

IT HAS BEEN announced in Athens that the commercial agreement of February 14, 1958, between India and Greece has been renewed by an exchange of letters in New Delhi until December 31, 1962.

The lists of goods to be exchanged remain unaltered, except that copper and aluminium sheeting, copper wire, and developed cinematograph film have been added to the list of Greek exports to India.

Italy and Yugoslavia

IT HAS BEEN announced in Rome that the trade agreement between Italy and Yugoslavia, signed in Belgrade on August 3, 1961 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of December 8, 1961) has been tacitly extended for a further twelve months to March 31, 1963. Quota lists remain unchanged.

Roumanian Six-Year Plan

FIRMS INTERESTED in exporting to Roumania may find it useful to have in mind the industrial and economic developments which are planned in that country. A summary of the current Six-Year Plan (which runs from 1960 to 1965) will be published in the Supplement to the Export Service Bulletin No. 21/62 of May 21, 1962 and a copy of the Plan may be consulted at the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Room 626, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Extension 713).

British Commercial Representative in Paraguay

THE FOLLOWING amendment should be made to the list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 27:

PARAGUAY. – Mr. C. R. Wrigley, First Secretary (Commercial) and H.M. Consul, British Embassy, Casilla de Correo 404 (for correspondence), 25 de Mayo 171 (for visitors), Asuncion. (Tel.: 9146.)

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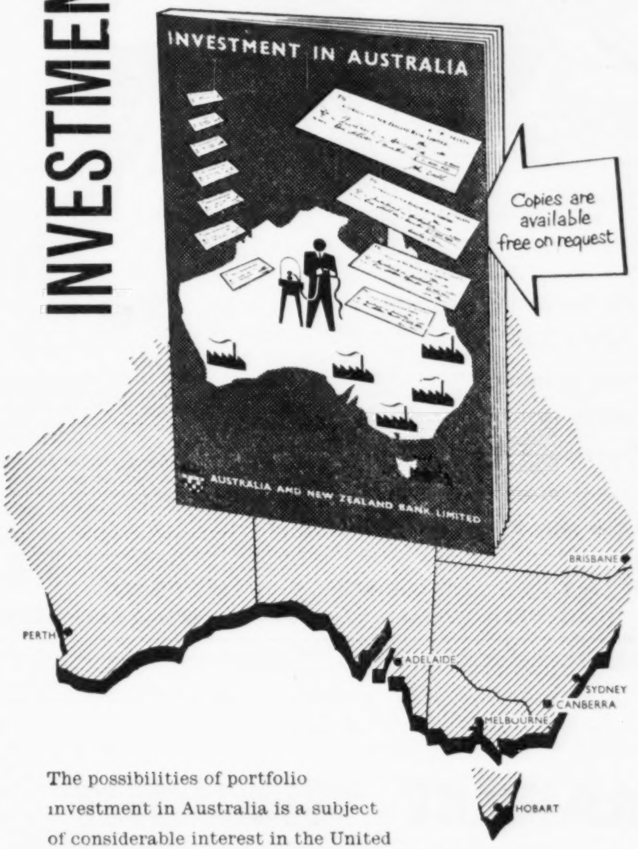
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Southampton: Havelock Chambers, Queen's Terrace, Southampton 20306/7 **Glasgow:** 115 Hope St. CEN 4366/7
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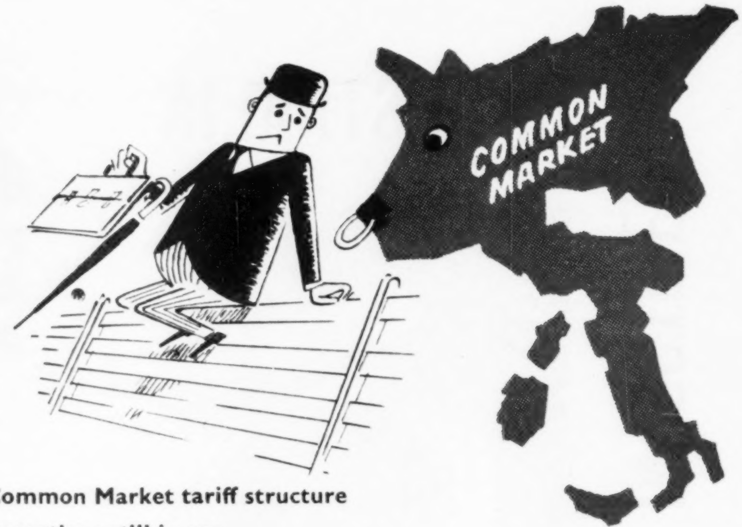

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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF DETAILS are given below of overseas inquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the *Export Service Bulletin.*

The *Bulletin,* published three times a week, with a weekly Supplement, is available to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 614, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 778.) Copies of particular *Bulletins* containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy.

Calls for Tender

*Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. Reference numbers should always be quoted. The date given is the closing date for tendering. It refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. Tender documents are available for loan in those cases marked with an asterisk**

General (inquiries by telephone: Chancery 4411, Ext. 738 and 771).

ARGENTINE

Shipyards for Technical Secretariat of the Presidency. Closing date postponed to July 16. E.S.B. 37570/61.

Flota Argentina De Navegacion Fluvial:

Electrohydraulic Thruster. (Further Information). Tender documents (in Spanish) now available. E.S.B. 14918/62.*

Emergency Generating Set. (Further Information). Tender documents (in Spanish) now available. E.S.B. 14920/62.*

Anchor Windlass. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 14919/62.*

AUSTRALIA

Piping and Valves for Brisbane City Council. June 15. E.S.B. 15272/62.*

Canvas for Western Australia Government Tender Board. May 31. E.S.B. 15641/62.*

Transformer for Southern Electric Authority of Queensland. July 17. E.S.B. 15909/62.*

Pumping Equipment for Electricity Commission of New South Wales. July 2. E.S.B. 15772/62.

State Electricity Commission of Victoria:

Voice Frequency Intertripping Equipment. June 11. E.S.B. 15607/62.

Lighting Lanterns. June 11. E.S.B 15640/62.*

Feeder Reactors. May 28. E.S.B. 15471/62.*

Postmaster General's Dept.:

Adjusters and Benders. (Further Information). E.S.B. 12488/62.

Radio-Telephone Terminal Equipment. July 12. E.S.B. 15279/62.*

Tools. June 28. E.S.B. 14944/62.

BELGIUM

Miscellaneous Equipment for Ministry of National Defence. June 7. E.S.B. 15461/62.*

BURMA

Generating Sets for Electrical, Mechanical, Electricity Supply Board. June 27. E.S.B. 15910/62.*

Condensed Milk for Civil Supplies Management Board. May 29. E.S.B. 14939/62.*

CEYLON

Mild Steel Plates for Ministry of Labour and Nationalised Services. June 6. E.S.B. 14348/62.*

Circular Saw Benches for Ministry of Industries, Home and Cultural Affairs. June 6. E.S.B. 14346/62.*

Ministry of Agriculture, Land Irrigation and Power:

Kitchen Equipment. June 5. E.S.B. 15417/62.*

Meters. June 12. E.S.B. 15425/62.*

Government Stores Department:

Paints. May 29. E.S.B. 15287/62.

Pressure Lamps. May 29. E.S.B. 15286/62.

Ceylon Transport Board:

Hard Board. June 20. E.S.B. 15414/62.*

Pine Board. June 20. E.S.B. 15475/62.*

Ministry of Health:

Pharmaceuticals. June 19. E.S.B. 12060/62.*

Bandages and Lint. July 24. E.S.B. 15415/62.*

Calcium Lactate; Sodium Salicylate; Sulphadiazine. July 17. E.S.B. 15470/62.*

EGYPT

Spring Steel Bars for Inspector General Way & Works. May 30. E.S.B. 15282/62.

Fruit Packing Stations for The General Organization for Executing the Five-Year Plan (Further Information). Closing date postponed to July 1. E.S.B. 4212/62.

Ropes (Manilla – Steel Wire). Ports and Lighthouses Administration. June 16. E.S.B. 15284/62.

Bridge Building for Cairo Governorate. Closing date postponed to July 12. E.S.B. 4610/62.*

ECUADOR

Asbestos Cement Piping and Accessories for La Secretaria de la H. Junta de Agna Potable de Manta. June 5. E.S.B. 15473/62.*

ETHIOPIA

Ministry of Stores and Supplies:

Stationery. June 4. E.S.B. 15638/62.*

Stationery. June 4. E.S.B. 15639/62.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Insulation Test Sets. May 29. E.S.B. 16310/62.*

Hotel Supplies. May 30. E.S.B. 15477/62.*

Gears. May 29. E.S.B. 15609/62.*

Temperature Controller and Thermometer. May 28. E.S.B. 15614/62.*

Tubeless Drop Centre Tyres. May 28. E.S.B. 15615/62.*

Gaskets. May 28. E.S.B. 15479/62.*

Vacuum Tubes. May 29. E.S.B. 15480/62.*

Testing Transformers. May 28. E.S.B. 15481/62.*

Magnesium Ingots. May 28. E.S.B. 14997/62.*

Nickel Ingots. May 30. E.S.B. 15212/62.*

Metallic Silicon. May 30. E.S.B. 14996/62.*

Pipes and Fittings. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to May 28. E.S.B. 12037/62.*

Silk Bolting. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to May 28. E.S.B. 13145/62.*

Lead Ingots. June 5. E.S.B. 15215/62/A.I.D.

Address Cards. May 28. E.S.B. 15430/62.

GHANA

Filtration Plant for Ghana Supply Commission. June 15. E.S.B. 15278/62.

GREECE

Transformers for Public Power Corporation. June 12. E.S.B. 15637/62.*

Ministry of Trade:

Cast Iron. June 12. E.S.B. 15908/62.

Teletype Machines. June 7. E.S.B. 15907/62.*

ICELAND

Expansion Joints for Pipes for Reykjavik Purchasing Centre. June 7. E.S.B. 15657/62*

Weld-Bends. June 5. E.S.B. 15656/62.*

INDIA

Switchgears for Atomic Energy Establishment. May 29. E.S.B. 15976/62.*

Transformers and Switchgear for Punjab State Electricity Board. July 18. E.S.B. 15921/62.

Meters for Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Closing date postponed to June 7. E.S.B. 12779/62.*

Hydro Electric Scheme for Irrigation Department. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to July 9. E.S.B. 13909/62.

Battery and Battery Charging Equipment for Bihar State Electricity Board. July 30. E.S.B. 15658/62.

Marine Diesel Engines for Government of Madras. June 30. E.S.B. 15249/62.*

Mobile Crane for National Coal Development Corporation Ltd. June 7. E.S.B. 15298/62.

Coal and Steel Ore Plant and Machinery for Hindustan Steel Ltd. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13997/62.*

Erection of Transmission Lines Sub-Station for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. (Further Information). (Corrigendum). E.S.B. 14698/62.

Construction of Bridge for Maharashtra, (Irrigation and Power Dept.). August 2. E.S.B. 15654/62.

Ventilators for India Supply Mission. June 12. E.S.B. 15621/62/D.L.F.

Procurement Circle, P.O. Nangal Township:

Pipe and Bolt Threading Machine. July 20. E.S.B. 15490/62.*

Hydraulic Press. July 20. E.S.B. 15491/62.*

Fork Lift Truck. July 20. E.S.B. 15493/62.*

Brake Press. July 20. E.S.B. 15495/62.*

Steam Cleaning Unit. July 20. E.S.B. 15492/62.

Welding Machine. July 20. E.S.B. 15494/62.*

Tamping Rollers. July 20. E.S.B. 15496/62.*

Re-Babbiting Machine. July 20. E.S.B. 15497/62.*

Pumps. July 16. E.S.B. 15978/62.*

Madras State Electricity Board:

Telephone Equipment. July 25. E.S.B. 15979/62.*

Air Relief Valve; Water Meter Equipment – Surge Recorder. Closing date postponed to June 11. E.S.B. 13482/62.*

Railway Electrification:

Overhead Traction Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 15297/62.

Insulators. July 9. E.S.B. 14697/62.

The Durgapur Projects Ltd.:

Rotary Wagon Tippler. June 11. E.S.B. 15296/62.*

Gas Plant. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 13998/62.*

IRAN

Printing Ink for Ministry of Finance, Sugar Administration. June 21. E.S.B. 15441/62.*

Wire Telephone Range for Iran Telephone Company. May 30. E.S.B. 15439/62.*

Imperial Iranian Army:

Pulley Chain. June 18. E.S.B. 15440/62.*

Chemical Vessels. June 5. E.S.B. 15438/62.*

IRAQ

Bandages for Ministry of Finance. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13958/62.*

Fluorescent Lamps for Ministry of Health. June 24. E.S.B. 15442/62.

Firebricks for Iraq Cement Co. May 30. E.S.B. 15449/62.*

Iraqi Parts Administration:

Ditch Trencher. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13928/62.*

Tyres and Tubes. (Further Information). Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 13935/62.*

Pipe Fittings. May 30. E.S.B. 15991/62.

(*Continued on next page*)

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Ministry of Municipalities:

Electric Transformers. (Further Information). Tender documents available for loan. E.S.B. 14666/62.*

Electric Transformers. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 14669/62.*

The Ministry of Defence:

Materials for Air Factory. June 13. E.S.B. 15443/62.

Spare Parts for Engine Sets. June 18. E.S.B. 15445/62.

Machines and Tools. June 27. E.S.B. 15454/62.*

Flour Mills. (Further Information). Closing date postponed to May 28. E.S.B. 8340/62.

Machines and Ancillary Equipment. June 27. E.S.B. 15447/62.*

Summer Khaki Cloth. May 30. E.S.B. 15446/62.*

Chemical Reagents. July 4. E.S.B. 15458/62.*

Laboratory Equipment. July 2. E.S.B. 15459/62.*

Laboratory Instruments. July 2. E.S.B. 15460/62.*

JORDAN

Chemicals for **Jordan Petroleum Refinery.** May 31. E.S.B. 15605/62.*

KOREA

Office of Supply:

Suction Dredging Plant. June 12. E.S.B. 15280/62.

Cable; **Portable Telephone Set.** May 31. E.S.B. 15281/62.*

Communications Equipment for Korea Electricity Co., Home Office of Foreign Procurement Section. June 4. E.S.B. 15488/62.*

KUWAIT

Technical Equipment and Teaching Aids for Ministry of Education. June 16. E.S.B. 15985/62.

Ministry of Electricity and Water:

Pipes and Joints. June 6. E.S.B. 15924/62.*

Water Coolers. May 30. E.S.B. 15904/62.*

Drilling Mud. May 30. E.S.B. 15929/62.*

Cable Joint Boxes. June 13. E.S.B. 15925/62.*

Copper Cables. June 10. E.S.B. 15926/62.*

Chemicals. June 3. E.S.B. 15928/62.*

Cast Iron Pipe Fittings. June 3. E.S.B. 15930/62.*

Hydrochloric Acid. May 30. E.S.B. 15927/62.*

MALAYA

Rail Welding Portions for Malayan Railway. May 28. E.S.B. 15932/62.

Filtration Plant for Petaling Jaya Development Corporation. May 31. E.S.B. 15917/62.

NEW ZEALAND

General Post Office:

Sponges. June 12. E.S.B. 15923/62.*

Lamp Fittings. June 8. E.S.B. 15940/62.*

Telegraph Relay Centres. July 24. E.S.B. 15943/62.*

Iron and Steel Products. June 13. E.S.B. 15941/62.*

Paper. June 15. E.S.B. 15922/62.*

Radio Test Instruments. June 15. E.S.B. 15942/62.*

NIGERIA

Alternator Sets for Electricity Corporation of Nigeria. May 31. E.S.B. 14986/62.

PAKISTAN

Vacuum Brake for Pakistan Western Railway. (Re-issue). Closing date now June 7. E.S.B. 10280/62.*

W.A.P.D.A.:

Copper Fuse Wire and Lead Fuse Wire. May 29. E.S.B. 15980/62.*

Switchgear. May 28. E.S.B. 15631/62.*

Directorate of Supply:

Tiles, Glazed. May 31. E.S.B. 15620/62.*

Weighing Machine. May 29. E.S.B. 15619/62.*

Mobile Cinema. May 28. E.S.B. 15617/62.*

Precision Tools; Scientific Apparatus. May 28. E.S.B. 15457/62.*

Aluminium Foil; Steam Traps; Saw Machinery; Machine Tools; Cement; Precision Instruments. May 29. E.S.B. 15688/62.*

Ocean Bottom Sampler; Deep Sea Echo Sounder; Depth Recorder. May 29. E.S.B. 15687/62.*

Meters. June 11. E.S.B. 15463/62.A.I.D.*

Electric Water Heaters. May 31. E.S.B. 15690/62.

Pakistan Eastern Railway:

Pipes. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 14332/62.*

Motor Generator Sets. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 14639/62.*

KWH Meters. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 14643/62.*

Switch Panel and Transformers. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 14640/62.*

Pipes. June 4. E.S.B 15437/62.

Pipes. (Further Information). Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 15437/62.*

Steel Axles. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 14331/62.*

PERU

Double Circuit Transmission Line for The Lima Light and Power Company. June 18. E.S.B. 15462/62.

PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA

Water Meters for Ports, Railways and Transport Services. May 30. E.S.B. 15409/62.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:

Tyres and Inner Tubes. May 30. E.S.B. 15939/62.

Metals and Bolts. May 31. E.S.B. 15981/62.

Electrical Equipment. July 2. E.S.B. 15938/62.

Aircraft Spares. June 6. E.S.B. 15982/62.

Various Hand Tools. May 31. E.S.B. 15983/62.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Street Lighting Lanterns for the City of Salisbury Stores Dept.: Closing date postponed to July 17. E.S.B. 38000/61.

Medicinal Preparations for Federal Tender Board. June 1. E.S.B. 15971/62.*

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Railways:

Asbestos Cloth and Fibre. June 1. E.S.B. 15946/62.*

Electrically Operated Traverser. August 3. E.S.B. 15401/62.*

Electric Signals. June 8. E.S.B. 15403/62.*

Cape Provincial Administration:

Charcoal Sticks. June 1. E.S.B. 15420/62.*

Chalk. June 5. E.S.B. 15421/62.*

Tip Trucks. June 8. E.SB. 15655/62.

Tender Board, South West Africa:

Telephone Booths. May 29. E.S.B. 15244/62.*

Ladders. May 29. E.S.B. 15245/62.*

Wiring Barrows. May 29. E.S.B. 15246/62.*

Radio-Telephone Transmitters/Receivers. May 29. E.S.B. 15247/62.*

Swaziland Electricity Board:

Steel Conduits and Specials. Tender documents excluding drawings now available. E.S.B. 14622/62.*

House Construction. May 29. E.S.B. 15295/62.*

Road Construction. May 29. E.S.B. 15294/62.*

Valves; Water Flow and Level Recording Apparatus. Tender documents excluding drawings now available. E.S.B. 14620/62.*

State Tender Board:

Laboratory Apparatus and Glassware. June 13. E.S.B. 15625/62.*

Laboratory Apparatus; Photographic Equipment. June 8. E.S.B. 15237/62.*

Laboratory Equipment. June 11. E.S.B. 15627/62.*

Seed Potatoes. June 1. E.S.B. 15628/62.*

Laboratory Apparatus. June 11. E.S.B. 15626/62.*

SOUTH VIETNAM

Duplicating Materials and Stationery Items for Central Purchasing Authority. May 30. E.S.B. 15410/62.*

SUDAN

Sudan Gezira Board:

Machine Tools. June 16. E.S.B. 15973/62.*

Tyres, Tubes and Batteries. May 30. E.S.B. 15264/62.*

Dept. of Posts and Telegraphs:

Polythene Cable. June 14. E.S.B. 15256/62.*

Solder. June 13. E.S.B. 15255/62.*

Sudan Railways:

Vulcanizing Equipment. June 19. E.S.B. 15260/62.*

Wire Rope Slings. June 7. E.S.B. 15919/62.*

Pipe Screwing Machine. May 31. E.S.B. 15918/62.

SYRIA

Telephone System for Ministry of Communications, Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones Administration. June 30. E.S.B. 15464/62.*

TANGANYIKA

Central Tender Board:

Steel Windows. June 1. E.S.B. 15300/62.*

Khaki Drill. June 1. E.S.B. 15273/62.*

Hoes. June 1. E.S.B. 15299/62.*

Electric Lamps. June 8. E.S.B. 15230/62.*

THAILAND

Aluminium Sheets; Paint; Thinners for Police Department. May 28. E.S.B. 15970/62.*

Steel Structure for The Yanhee Electricity Authority. May 28. E.S.B. 15293/62.

The Provincial Electricity Authority:

Power Transformers. May 29. E.S.B. 15960/62.*

Distribution Transformer. June 1. E.S.B. 15969/62.*

Metropolitan Electricity Authority:

Splicing Kits. June 6. E.S.B. 15947/62/D.L.F.*

Underground Conduits and Accessories. June 15. E.S.B. 15948/62/D.L.F.*

State Railways of Thailand:

Insulators. May 30. E.S.B. 15965/62.*

Cable. June 4. E.S.B. 15291/62.*

Glass. June 4. E.S.B. 15290/62.

Rivets. June 4. E.S.B. 15961/62.

Electric Heating Furnace. June 5. E.S.B. 15966/62.

Electric Oil Tempering Bath. June 5. E.S.B. 15967/62.

Coil Winding Machine. June 6. E.S.B. 15968/62.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission:

Transformer. July 9. E.S.B. 15668/62.*

Electricity Meters. July 9. E.S.B. 15663/62.*

Electricity Meters. July 9. E.S.B. 15659/62.*

Electricity Meters. July 9. E.S.B. 15660/62.*

Electricity Meters. July 9. E.S.B. 15661/62.*

Electricity Meters. July 9. E.S.B. 15662/62.*

Electricity Meters. July 9. E.S.B. 15664/62.*

Transformers. July 9. E.S.B. 15665/62.*

Transformers. July 9. E.S.B. 15666/62.*

Transformers. July 9. E.S.B. 15667/62.*

Transformers. July 9. E.S.B. 15669/62.*

Transformers. July 9. E.S.B. 15670/62.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Bureau of Reclamation:

Transmitter-Receiver Sets. May 29. E.S.B. 16304/62.*

Transformers. May 29. E.S.B. 15456/62.*

URUGUAY

Generating Sets for Administracion General Usinas Electricas y Los Telefonos Del Estado. June 22. E.S.B. 15455/62.*

Information for U.K. Exporters (*Continued*)

Agency and Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, Etc.

Further details of the items referred to below are contained in recent issues of the Export Service Bulletin, or Supplement, copies of which can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, on prepayment of the sum of 2s. per copy. The reference number should be quoted in all inquiries.

Australia

Inquiry for gelatine capsulation machines. (E.S.B. 15841/62.)

Manufacture under licence – plastics. (E.S.B. 15535/62.)

Manufacture under licence – conveying and materials handling equipment. (E.S.B. 15581/62.)

References to the Special Advisory Authority. (C.R.E. 3481/62) (C.R.E. 3467/62.)

Austria

Agency inquiry for roller bearings; tractor spares; machine tools; electronic equipment; scientific instruments. (E.S.B. 15390/62.)

Agency inquiry for pencil manufacturing machines. (E.S.B. 15147/62.)

Inquiry for chemical plant; industrial plant; steel reinforced rubber beltings. (E.S.B. 11948/62.)

Bahrain

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 1808/G.2.)

Brazil

Market report on water pumps. (E.S.B. 12301/62.)

Canada

Agency inquiry for filtering equipment; air-conditioning equipment. (E.S.B. 15162/62.)

Agency inquiry for household textiles. (E.S.B. 15158/62.)

Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; confectionery; drugs; hardware; soft goods. (E.S.B. 15766/62.)

Agency inquiry for heavy construction equipment; machine tools; materials handling equipment; signs. (E.S.B. 14829/62.)

Inquiry for leather goods; gloves; jewellery. (E.S.B. 15313/62.)

Inquiry for top boots. (E.S.B. 10899/62.)

Inquiry for toys and games; children's sporting goods; souvenir items; books. (Further Information). (E.S.B. 8478/62.)

Inquiry for coffee makers and grinders. (E.S.B. 15164/62.)

Market report on coated fabrics. (E.S.B. 10447/62.)

Economic report-1961. (C.R.E. 2803/62.)

Ceylon

Inquiry for foodstuffs – further information. (E.S.B. 14779/62.)

Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 6190/59.)

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 1403/60.)

Chile

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 216/61.)

China (People's Republic of)/Finland

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 10660/57.)

China (People's Republic of)/Hungary

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4725/G.)

China (People's Republic of)/Poland

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 12417/55.)

China (People's Republic of)/U.S.S.R.

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4216/G.)

Cyprus

Services of commercial and patents consultant. (E.S.B. 12109/62.)

Czechoslovakia

Inquiry for machinery for making artificial leather; needle looms; oil seals and gaskets. (E.S.B. 12861/62.)

Denmark

Agency inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 14523/62.)

Agency inquiry for emulsifying oils. (E.S.B. 14491/62.)

Economic report-March 1962. (C.R.E. 3029/61.)

Denmark/Poland

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 6451/56.)

Ecuador

Economic report for 1961. (C.R.E. 5272/59.)

Finland

Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 1100/62.)

France

Agency inquiry for sheet and strip iron; magnetic sheet metal. (E.S.B. 14833/62.)

Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 15065/62.)

Inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 14235/62.)

Inquiry for varnishes. (E.S.B. 11583/62.)

Inquiry for textiles. (E.S.B. 15152/62.)

Inquiry for cotton jersey. (E.S.B. 15034/62.)

Manufacture under licence – electrical equipment; rubber and plastics materials. (E.S.B. 14504/62.)

Economic report, February 1962. (C.R.E. 4694/62.)

Germany (Federal Republic)

Agency inquiry for iron and steel products; steel alloy sheets. (E.S.B. 10376/62.)

Agency inquiry for shortbread; biscuits. (E.S.B. 14852/62.)

Agency inquiry for dresses. (E.S.B. 15591/62.)

Agency inquiry for woollen cloth. (E.S.B. 15165/62.)

Inquiry for fancy goods; bedside lamps; giftware. (E.S.B. 14527/62.)

Economic report, April 30-May 6 1962. (C.R.E. 1479/G.)

Import Committee Publication, April 27 1962-wheat bran. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Ghana

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 2766/2/G.)

Guatemala

Market report on food processing machinery. (E.S.B. 12104/62.)

Haiti

Inquiry for machinery; automotive parts and accessories; general hardware. (E.S.B. 10619/62)

Honduras (Republic of)

Inquiry for welding rods; welding equipment and accessories. (E.S.B. 14814/62.)

Hong Kong

Inquiry for brass glides and ferrules. (E.S.B. 15117/62.)

Hungary

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 4288/61.)

India

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 2220/G.)

Israel

Inquiry for chemicals for animal foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 14849/62.)

Italy

Manufacture under licence – water or solvent – extraction products. (E.S.B. 12296/62.)

Economic report, January-February 1962. (C.R.E. 3053/G.)

Kenya

Agency inquiry for leather cloth. (E.S.B. 15882/62.)

Agency inquiry for cork sheets. (E.S.B. 14701/62.)

Kuwait

Hotel Project-advance information. (E.S.B. 15043/62.)

Lebanon

Agency inquiry for cosmetics. (E.S.B. 15159/62.)

Mexico

Market report on chemicals. (E.S.B. 10032/62.)

Netherlands

Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 3476/G.)

Pakistan

Inquiry for textile machinery. (E.S.B. 15503/62.)

Engineering college expansion project. (E.S.B. 9111/62.)

Poland

Inquiry for machine for packing screws and nails. (E.S.B. 15830/62.)

Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 371/60.)

International Trade Fair, Poznan, 1962. (G.D. 1679/Sub. 12/61.)

Portugal

Agency inquiry for medical and surgical equipment; radio and television; refrigerators. (E.S.B. 14887/62.)

Sarawak

Agency inquiry for essences and essential oils. (E.S.B. 15142/62.)

Singapore

Economic report, 1960 and 1961. (C.R.E. 612/61.)

South Africa

Manufacture under licence – detergents; pharmaceuticals. (E.S.B. 15157/62.)

Soviet Union

Economic report, January-March 1962. (C.R.E. 1343/60.)

Spain

Inquiry for colour sample cards; automatic paint mixing equipment – further information. (E.S.B. 13361/62.)

Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 2223/62.)

Sweden

Inquiry for wood-drying kiln. (E.S.B. 15779/62.)

Inquiry for woollen and worsted suitings; tweeds. (E.S.B. 15150/62.)

Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 2237/62.)

Tanganyika and Zanzibar

Agency inquiry for fire fighting equipment. (E.S.B. 15066/62.)

Agency inquiry for G.I. sheets; round iron bars; porcelain ware; piece goods. (E.S.B. 14774/62.)

Thailand

Road construction project. (E.S.B. 9504/62.)

Economic report, April 1962. (C.R.E. 2653/60.)

Turkey

Economic report, March 1962. (C.R.E. 152/62.)

Visit by the Commercial Counsellor in Ankara to Adana – April 11-13, 1962. (C.R.E. 5539/G.)

Turkey/Roumania

Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 5537/G.)

United States of America

Inquiry for reproduction furniture. (E.S.B. 13325/62.)

Inquiry for glass; stoppers and seals; etc. – further information. (E.S.B. 9596/62.)

Inquiry for crewel work designs and transfers; wool; twill. (E.S.B. 15392/62.)

Inquiry for motor cycle type engines. (E.S.B. 14571/62.)

Inquiry for measuring tapes – further information. (E.S.B. 12171/62.)

Market report on textile machinery and accessories. (E.S.B. 12358/62.)

Inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 14835/62.)

Inquiry for rule calipers. (E.S.B. 14725/62.)

Inquiry for fabrics. (E.S.B.. 14549/62.)

Inquiry for machinery; hammer and attrition mills; industrial packaging; contour-type fittings; plastics machinery. (E.S.B. 14424/62.)

Inquiry for hardware. (E.S.B. 15744/62.)

Yugoslavia

Agency inquiry for oil seals and gaskets. (E.S.B. 15148/62.)

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in Overseas Countries

Registered Trade Mark (rtm) Goods in Overseas Tariff Lists

THE LISTS OF TARIFF, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be prefixed by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

IRAN

Export - Import Regulations (III)

THE PREAMBLE to the Iranian Export/Import Regulations for the Iranian year 1341 (March 21, 1962 to March 20, 1963), was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 13 (pages 841/2), and the list of goods the import of which into Iran is prohibited was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 11, (pages 1036-9).

The following is the text of a circular issued by the Foreign Exchange Control Office of the Central Bank of Iran. It should be noted that the inclusion of an item in any of the annexes appended to the circular should not be taken as meaning that the import of that item is necessarily permitted. Reference on this point should be made to the list of prohibited imports.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Trafalgar 8855, Extension 2023), quoting reference C.R.E./2750/G8.

From the beginning of the Iranian year 1341, payment of foreign currency on account of authorized imports covered by the import quota for 1341 as laid down by the Ministry of Commerce shall be subject to the following rules:

1. Delivery of shipping documents and settlement of documentary bills by authorized banks is allowed only in respect of goods listed in Annex No.1 to this circular and in accordance with the maturity dates stated therein.

> *Note No.* 1. Delivery of shipping documents and settlement of documentary bills for goods under a bill of lading dated before 20/1/1341 (9/4/1962) and in respect of which the shipping documents reach the bank not later than 31/1/1341 (20/4/1962), shall be subject to previous rules.
>
> *Note No.* 2. Where an importer imports goods listed in Annex 1 to this circular by means of opening a Letter of Credit, the minimum amount of deposit collected from the customer must be 20 per cent.

2. Goods listed in Annex No. 2 to this circular can only be imported into the country by means of opening a Letter of Credit and, when the Letter of Credit is opened, authorized banks must collect a deposit of at least 20 per cent. from customers of first-class signature unless the goods in question are being imported directly by a factory using them. In such cases, before the order is placed, a certificate must be produced to the Foreign Exchange Control Department from the Ministry of Industries and Mines stating that the consumption of the goods is essential and stating the annual level of consumption of the factory for which the import is being made; and the written agreement of the Foreign Exchange Control Office to the import of the goods by means of a documentary bill must be obtained before steps are taken to place the order. In such cases the maximum time allowed for maturity of the relevant bills must not exceed four months.

> *Note No.* 1. Documentary credits relating to goods listed in Annex No. 2 to this circular which were opened before the date of this circular (20/3/1962) are subject to previous rules.
>
> *Note No.* 2. Settlement of documentary bills relating to goods listed in Annex No. 2 to this circular which may be imported into the country by means of documentary bills in accordance with previous rules are permitted provided the date of the relative bill of lading is prior to 20/1/1341 (9/4/1962) and the shipping documents are also received in the bank before 31/1/1341 (20/4/1962).

3. Goods listed in Annex No. 3 to this circular must be imported into the country by means of opening a Letter of Credit and authorized banks must at the time of opening the credit collect at least 40 per cent. from customers of first class signature.

4. The import of goods listed in Annex No. 4 to this circular which under the General Import-Export Regulations for the year 1340 were not authorized, or for the import of which the sale of foreign exchange was prohibited under circular No. KH/53 of 14/3/1340 (4/6/1961) of the Foreign Department of the Central Bank of Iran (see the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 23, 1961, page 1500), but import of which has been authorized under the quota rules for the year 1341, is permitted only by means of opening a Letter of Credit with 100 per cent. deposit.

5. Other authorized goods not specifically mentioned in Annexes Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 to this circular must be imported into the country solely by means of opening a Letter of Credit and authorized banks must, at the time of opening the credit, collect a deposit of at least 70 per cent. from customers of first class signature.

6. Where it is not in accordance with the regulations of this circular, the previous and separate approval of the Foreign Exchange Control Office for the import of some goods by means of documentary bills is cancelled, except in the case of goods shipped before 20/1/1341 (9/4/1962) and the shipping documents for which reach the bank not later than 31/1/1341 (20/4/1962).

7. Where the words "out of" appear before the customs tariff number in Annexes Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 to this circular, only goods specifically mentioned by name are subject to the specific rules of the relative annex. Other goods, even though they may fall under the same customs tariff number, shall not be subject to the rules relating to the Annex in question.

8. Other items in the customs tariff listed in Annex No. 4 which are also listed in Annexes Nos. 2 or 3 shall be regarded under the provisions in those annexes.

ANNEX 1

List of Goods for which the Payment of Foreign Exchange by Drafts is Authorized

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Maximum period of maturity of drafts from date of Bill of Lading
Out of 288C	Quinine and other alkaloids of quinquina and their salts in the form of powder, tablets, pills, capsules, cachets, ampoules, liquid and other forms, prepared for retail or otherwise	4 months
Out of 288E-1	Santonin	4 months
291	Sera, vaccines and bacterial compounds	4 months
292	Prepared medicaments or preparations in doses and other pharmaceutical preparations	4 months
—	Other goods of a pharmaceutical nature which may not fall under the above tariff numbers; with the permission of the Ministry of Health and the written consent of the Exchange Control Commission	4 months
Out of 419C	Newsprint	4 months
436	Printers' wares not mentioned elsewhere and not under any other tariff	Sight
Out of 439A	Illustrated books and booklets for instruction of children	Sight
729	Tanks, tubs, vats and other large receptacles, without mechanical devices, of sheet-iron or sheet-steel, of a capacity of over 300 litres	2 years
820	Steam boilers (steam generators); economizers (heaters), superheaters, steam accumulators	2 years
822	Steam engines without their boilers; piston engines and pistonless engines (steam turbines)	2 years
823	Explosion and internal combustion motors	2 years
824	Hydraulic motors	2 years
826	Road rollers	2 years
827	Pumps for liquids	2 years
828	Air pumps, compressors, ventilators, blowing machinery and similar machinery	2 years
829	Compressed air apparatus for pulverizing or dispersing material in liquid or powdered form; spraying appliances for spraying powder or liquids for agricultural use	2 years
832	Hydraulic and other presses, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff	2 years
833	Machinery and apparatus for handling, lifting, loading, unloading, extracting and excavating	2 years
834	Agricultural machinery and appliances for working, preparing, cultivating and excavating the soil	2 years
835	Machinery and appliances for the harvesting of agricultural produce, agricultural threshing, shelling and sorting machines	2 years

(*Continued on page* 1091)

A MARKET IS MORE THAN PEOPLE!

"Markets are People". We have heard this phrase so often that we have stopped thinking about it. True, of course, in the sense that we must consider a market as consisting of living persons and not just as a slab of colour on the map, but we cannot measure the value of a market by the number of its inhabitants. We must measure it by their need for goods from outside plus their ability to pay for them.

Except for little Iceland (population 175,000), Norway holds the record for imports per head of population in Europe – £133 per head in 1959 as compared with Britain's figure of £73. Even in absolute terms Norway is a sizeable market. Its 3.6 million people imported from Britain in 1960 goods worth £71 million, f.o.b. – more than Belgium's 9 million people and far more than Pakistan or Japan with populations of over 90 million.

What kind of goods? The remarkable increase in living standards in 1950-60 was most strikingly reflected in the sale of durable goods. During this decade Norway's 1,050,000 households bought about half a million washing machines and almost as many refrigerators, the expenditure on all electrical household appliances went up 700 per cent., cars and petrol, home furnishings, toilet goods and pharmaceuticals, foreign travel, are all absorbing a big share of the higher incomes which are being earned all over the country. These are the kinds of goods and services which Britain can offer. But it is not enough to offer them, they have to be sold. This means that they have to be advertised in the most effective medium – the big newspapers which are read by people with the highest buying power.

This is one of a series of advertisements of

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AUSTRALIA/country, continent . . . a world of opportunity

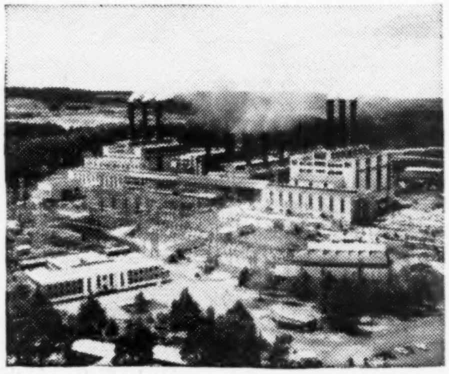
Winning coal at the rate of 1350 tons per hour from one of the world's largest brown coal fields. Already supplying two thirds of Victoria's power, a £A120 million project now in hand will lift supply by 200,000 kW in 1964, with an ultimate capacity of 1,200,000 kW. A typical Australian power station is shown below.

AUSTRALIA DIGS DEEP

Mining activity in Australia today is making one of its greatest forward moves. In a major bid to exploit the mineral riches of her 1900 million acre land mass, some £A120 million capital expenditure has been incurred over the last six years. During this period Australia has risen to leader in lead production and ranks third amongst zinc producers in the Western World. Mining of iron ore, uranium and asbestos has been developed enormously, and Australia's iron ore is of such quality as to enable production of the cheapest steel in the world. The rich Mount Isa copper mine has already achieved a handling capacity of 8,100 tons a day.

One result of the ceaseless search for new resources is the recently discovered bauxite field—believed to be the world's largest—for which large-scale development is already being planned.

Australia looks forward with confidence to a continued close trading, manufacturing and financial partnership with Britain. Representatives of the Australian Governments in the United Kingdom will be glad to provide information about immigration, trade and investment. Further information can be obtained at Australia House and at the Offices of Agents General for the Australian States.



Iran (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Maximum period of maturity of drafts from date of Bill of Lading
836	Agricultural machinery, apparatus and appliances not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff	2 years
837	Machinery and appliances for flour milling or for cleaning, sieving, peeling grains, cereals and rice; tea-processing machinery	2 years
838	Apparatus for heating, cooling, boiling, distilling, rectifying, refining, sterilizing, evaporating, vaporizing, condensing, filtering and the like	2 years
840	Machines and apparatus for treating (sorting, washing, mixing, crushing, breaking, moulding, etc.), earth, stone, ore, mineral, fuels, bones and similar hard materials	2 years
841	Machines for preparing and working hides and skins and for manufacturing articles of hide and skins, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff	2 years
842	Machines for the manufacture of paper, pulp, paper and cardboard; machines for working paper and cardboard	2 years
843	Machines and apparatus for printing and for the graphic arts (except 843-1, 843-2, 843-6 and 843-7)	2 years
844	Machinery and apparatus for the preparation of textile materials; spinning, twisting and winding machines	2 years
845	Looms for weaving and making tulle, lace, hosiery, embroidery, passementerie; accessory apparatus and machines for weaving	2 years
846	Machinery and apparatus for the dressing and finishing of thread and fabric and of wares of such materials, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff	2 years
Out of 848	Machine tools:	
	848A Pneumatic machine tools, including pneumatic tools	2 years
	848B 1 Tin-making machinery	2 years
Out of 854	854 B 1 Tinning machines and equipment	2 years
856	Bearings of all kinds—ball, roller, or cylinder, mounted or complete, and detached parts thereof	2 years
857	Shafts, cogged wheels and bars, flywheels, pulleys, and other constituent parts of machinery	2 years
858	Components and detached parts of machines, apparatus, and mechanical appliances of cast iron, iron, steel, malleable cast iron, copper, nickel, aluminium, lead or other base metals, of wood or other materials	2 years
859	Electric generators, motors and converters, transformers and static converters, choking coils, dynamos, motors and rotary converters, and transformers	2 years
865	Electro-thermal apparatus	2 years
869	Electrical apparatus for telegraphy	2 years
880	Electric locomotives with trolley or conductor rails, with accumulators, and other	2 years
881	Electric rail-cars with trolley or conductor rails, with accumulators, and other	2 years
882	Other locomotives, rail-cars and loco-tractors, with explosion or internal combustion engines or with compressed air and other engines	2 years
886	Wagons and tip wagons	2 years
889	Tractors with explosion, internal combustion or gas engines	2 years
—	Component parts of the following:	2 years
	Radios, televisions, electric and kerosene refrigerators, automobiles, lorries, buses, all types of jeeps (Willys Jeep, Landrover, etc.), imported by assembly plants in Iran with the written consent of the Exchange Control Board	6 months
—	Other machinery as certified by the Ministry of Industries and Mines or the Ministry of Agriculture to the effect that they are of industrial or agricultural machinery, with the prior written consent of the Exchange Control Board (before placing of order)	2 years

NOTE 1:

Machinery imported by producing factories or for the expansion of existing factories directly by the factories themselves may have the date of maturity and payment of instalments exceed the above periods, but in such cases the written consent of the Exchange Control Board must be obtained before the placing of the order.

NOTE 2:

In the case of tractors, combines, and other agricultural machinery and implements and spare parts thereof sold by the Agriculture Machinery Development Institution (the 'Bongah') of the Plan Organization, the maximum period of maturity of drafts will be three years from the date of shipment provided that every time the shipping documents reach the bank the 'Bongah' certifies the relevant invoice to the effect that all the machinery and spare parts thereof on the list of the invoice shall be sold by the 'Bongah.'

NOTE 3:

No draft may be extended beyond the period allowed it.

ANNEX 2

List of Goods for which the Sale of Foreign Exchange is Authorized Subject to Opening of Documentary Credit with a Minimum Deposit of 20 per cent.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods
212	Phosphorus.
213	Iodine and bromine.
214	Alkaline metals and alkaline-earth metals (lithium, sodium, potassium, calcium, strontium, barium).
215	Mercury.
216	Other chemical elements, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
217	Compressed, liquefied or solidified gases.
218	Nitric acid.
219	Sulphuric acid, fuming sulphuric acid (oleum), and sulphuric anhydride.
220	Hydrochloric acid.
221	Inorganic acids, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
222	Acetic acid and acetic anhydride.
223	Aliphatic organic acids not mentioned elsewhere and not included in other items of this tariff.
224	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda).
225	Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash).
226	Ammonium hydroxide (aqueous ammonia).
227	Magnesium oxide (calcined magnesia) and magnesium hydroxide.
228	Barium oxide and hydroxide.
229	Aluminium oxide and hydroxide.
230	Lead oxide (litharge in lumps or powder).
231	Tin oxide.
232	Oxides and hydroxides not mentioned elsewhere and not included in other items of this tariff.
233	Boric acid salts.
234	Carbonic acid salts.
235	Salts of hydrocyanic, cyanic, ferri- and ferro-hydrocyanic and sulpho-hydrocyanic acids.
236	Salts of nitrous acid and nitric acid.
237	Salts of hydrofluoric, silicic and hydrofluosilicic acids.
238	Salts of hypophosphorus, phosphorus and phosphoric acids.
239	Salts of sulphurous acids.
240	Salts of sulphuric acid, including alums, except 240B, chrome alum.
241	Salts of hydrosulphorous acid, even if compounded with aldehydes or with acetone.
242	Salts of hydrosulphurous acid.
243	Salts of hydrosulphuric acid (sulphides and hydrosulphides).
244	Salts of hydrochloric acid.
245	Salts of hypochlorous acid.
246	Salts of chloric and perchloric acids.
247	Salts of hydrobromic and bromic acids (bromides and bromates).
248	Salts of hydriodic and iodic acids (iodides and iodates).
249	Salts of arsenious and arsenic acids.
250	Salts of chromic acid.
251	Salts of manganic acid.
252	Aluminates and salts of metallic acids, not elsewhere mentioned and not falling under any other tariff.
253	Salts of inorganic acids, not elsewhere mentioned and not falling under any other tariff.
254	Salts of formic acid (formates).
255	Salts of acetic acid.
256	Salts of oxalic acid (oxalites).
257	Salts of tartaric acid (tartrates and bitartrates).
258	Salts of citric acid (citrates).
259	Salts of lactic acid (lactates).
260	Salts of aliphatic organic acids, not mentioned elsewhere and not included in other items of this tariff.
261	Salts and other compounds of precious metals together with colloidal materials made of precious metals.
262	Salts and other compounds of rare earth metals (salts of radium, thorium, cerium and the like).
263	Peroxides.
264	Persalts.
265	Carbides.
266	Carbon sulphides.
267	Other inorganic compounds.
268	Chlorinated, bromated and iodated aliphatic hydrocarbons.
269	Aliphatic alcohols (except ethyl alcohol and glycerine).
270	Aliphatic aldehydes.
271	Aliphatic ketones.
272	Amines, amides and other organic aliphatic compounds.
273	Trioxides and esters, aliphatic and aromatic.
274	Organic aromatic and heterocyclic compounds (except artificial sugar substances such as saccharine, dulcin and the like).
275	Activated charcoal and animal charcoal (bone black).
276	Collodions (nitrocellulose solutions).
277	Derivatives of cellulose and artificial plastic materials (shapeable) based on cellulose derivatives not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff (celluloid, cellulose acetate, viscose, etc.); powder, clots, flakes, balls, irregularly shaped plates, scrap, non-coherent masses, bars, sheets, plain or dulled and unpolished.
278	Artificial plastic materials based on casein, gelatin or starch.
279	Artificial plastic materials the components of which are phenol, urea, phthalic acid, etc. (synthetic solid resins), plain or mixed with paper or cloth, and other synthetic shapeable substances, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff (except plastic bricks for flooring).

(*Continued on next page*)

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Iran (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description of Goods
281	Anticryptogamic, disinfecting, insecticidal and similar compounds, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff, and all other products used for such purposes packed for retail sale or not, such as DDT, Gamexyn, Pensalt, Chlorodant, Oxachlor, Octachlore.
302	Dyestuffs derived from coal tar; natural indigo.
303	Other mineral and vegetable black dyes, unprepared.
304	Chalk and natural barium sulphate, ground or washed, and artificial barium sulphate.
305	Earth colours, pure or mixed together, or mixed with a coal tar dye, provided that such dye does not exceed 4% of the weight of the mixture.
306	Mineral dyes, unprepared or mixed, or mixed with an inert product, or mixed with earth colours or with a dye derived from coal tar, provided that such dye does not exceed 4% of the weight of the mixture.
307	Unprepared dyes not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
308	Prepared dyes of all kinds.
309	Dyes, all kinds, prepared for retail sale (tablets, pills, in tubes, jars, flasks, cans, etc.).
313	Writing or drawing ink, powder or liquid, as well as Indian ink.
314	Pencils, pencil leads, writing and drawing chalks.
323	Lubricating materials, whether or not mixed with other materials.
343	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilizers.
344	Mineral or chemical phosphatic fertilizers.
345	Potassic fertilizers.
346	Mineral or chemical fertilizers composed of at least two fertilizing materials (nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potassium); mineral or chemical fertilizers mixed with animal or vegetable fertilizers.
347	Fertilizers, not mentioned elsewhere or falling under any other tariff.
348	Raw hides or skins, fresh, salted, dried, limed, pickled, etc., except 348C.
369	Rubber, gutta-percha, balata, and substitutes therefor, raw or combined.
370	Waste and parings of rubber, gutta-percha, balata, and remains of worn-out articles of those materials.
371	Pastes, plates, and sheets of non-vulcanized rubber; rubber solutions.
419	Papers in rolls or sheets, not made up or worked, weighing more than 35 grams per square metre (except newsprint, mentioned in Appendix No. 1).
420	Paper in rolls or sheets, not made up or worked, weighing 35 grams per square metre or less (except 420A, cigarette paper).
462	Artificial silk thread (except that prepared for retail sale), plain or twisted, even if bleached, dyed, or printed, pure or mixed.
463	Horsehair (artificial) and flat thread (lame) of artificial silk, pure or mixed.
464	Artificial silk waste, in the mass.
465	Artificial textile fibres, in the mass or in bundles.
466	Waste of artificial silk and artificial textile fibre, carded or combed.
467	Thread of artificial silk and artificial textile fibre (except that prepared for retail sale), raw, bleached, single or twisted, pure or mixed.
468	Thread of artificial silk, artificial silk waste or artificial textile fibre, pure or mixed, prepared for retail sale.
493	Wool.
500	Wool and hair, carded or combed in strips.
501	Woollen thread and yarn, carded: single or twisted, raw or bleached, dyed or printed.
502	Woollen thread and yarn, combed; single or twisted, raw or bleached, dyed or printed.
503	Yarn of fine hair, single or twisted.
504	Thread and yarn of wool or fine hair, mixed.
696	Cast iron, unworked.
697	Ferro-alloys, in an unworked state.
698	Scrap iron, waste and refuse of iron, cast iron or steel.
699	Iron and steel, unworked, in loops, puddle balls, blocks or ingots, and in similar unworked state.
700	Iron and steel simply roughed-out (blooms, billets and flat bars).
701	Iron and steel in bars, hot-forged or rolled, of circular, square or rectangular section, and the like.
702	Iron and steel wire, plain, with a diameter of (a) ½ mm. and under, (b) over ½ mm. to 10 mm.)
703	Sheet iron or steel, flat, unworked.
704	Sheet iron or steel, flat, worked on the surface.
705	Sheet iron or steel other than those specified under items 703.
706	Hoop iron or steel.
707	Special steel.
756	Copper, unworked.
757	Copper bars and wire with cross sections of (a) ½ mm. and under, (b) over ½ mm.
758	Copper sheets, slabs and leaves (thin leaves excluded), of square or rectangular shape.
759	Thin leaves of copper.
770	Nickel, unworked.
771	Rolled, drawn or hammered nickel.
772	Unworked pieces of nickel, cast, stamped or forged, in sheets cut otherwise than at right angles, without other processing, or in sheets simpily pressed.
774	Aluminium unworked.
775	Aluminium bars and wire.
776	Sheets, slabs and leaves of aluminium (thin sheets excepted), of square or rectangular shape.
777	Thin sheets of aluminium, cut otherwise than at right angles.
785	Lead, unworked.
786	Rolled or drawn lead.
790	Zinc, unworked.
791	Rolled or drawn zinc.
792	Unworked pieces of zinc.
794	Tin, unworked.
795	Rolled, drawn or hammered tin.
796	Thin leaves of tin, whether cut at right angles or otherwise.
797	Tin solder, whether or not alloyed, with lead in any proportion, in sticks, rods, plates, etc.
798	Unworked pieces of tin.

ANNEX 3

List of Goods for which the Sale of Foreign Exchange is Authorized subject to Opening of Documentary Credit with a Mimimum Deposit of 40 per cent.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods
24	Preserved milk and cream in blocks, powder or condensed, sweetened or unsweetened (with the permission of the Ministry of Health).
25	Butter, fresh or salted, and ghee.
64	Tea.
83	Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, including crushed or ground (except 83 B 6 poppyseed).
84	Seeds and fruits for sowing.
88	Plants, parts of plants, seeds and fruits used for perfumery or in medicine, not mentioned elsehwere and not falling under any other tariff.
92	Plants and parts of plants, fruits, pods, berries, nuts and seeds for dyeing and tanning, whether ground or not.
105	Fixed oils, liquid or solid, of vegetable origin, crude, purified or refined (except 105 A 6 palm oil and 105 A 7 coconut oil).
122	Beet sugar, cane sugar and similar sugars.
123	Other sugars (glucose, maltose, lactose and the like), except artificial honey and all other invert or caramelized sugars.
205	Oils and oil components obtained from the distillation of non-parafinic tar.
280	Reshapeable synthetic powder prepared for moulding.
282	Products derived from wood distillation, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
283	Products derived from the distillation of dry resins.
284	Spirits of turpentine (turpentine oil).
285	Colophony, coumarin and non-hardenable artificial resins.
286	Brewers' pitch and similar compounds based on colophony and/or other vegetable pitches.
287	Chemical products and chemical compounds not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
288	Alkaloids and derivatives and their salts; glucosides which have not been declared non-authorized (except 288 C which is included in Appendix No. 1).
289	Organo-therapeutic products.
290	Peptones, lecithins, nucleins, and compounds based thereon.
295	Senstized photographic films and plates, all types.
296	Photographic paper and card.
297	Chemicals for photography, prepared or packed for retail sale.
298	Vegetable extracts for tanning.
299	Synthetic products for tanning.
300	Dyewood and dyeplant extracts and vegetable dyes.
301	Cochineal, kermes, sepia and other animal dyes.
310	Driers, liquid or solid (borates, oleates, resinates and naphthenates of manganese, lead, cobalt, etc.).
311	Varnishes, whether or not mixed with other dyes, concentrated or not.
312	Mastics, sealing wax.
349	Leather for soles and transmission belts.
350	Leather from the hides of large animals, such as ox and horse hide leather and other similar leather, except that included in Item 349.
351	Calf skin leather.
352	Sheep and goat skin leather.
373	Pipes and hoses of unhardened rubber, combined with textile materials or metal.
374	Articles of unhardened rubber for use in machinery.
375	Rubber tyes for vehicle wheels.
378	Hardened rubber (ebonite) in lumps, rods, slabs, plates, sheets, tubes.
392	Veneer sheets for upholstery, etc.
421	Paper in rolls or sheets, made up.
422	Wall-paper.
423	Sheets of paper pulp for filtering and for building purposes.
424	Blotting board and paper; filter paper and cardboard, whether cut, pleated or not.
425	Special cardboard and paper, in rolls, sheets or boards.
426	Cardboard and paper cut out for a particular purpose, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff (except 426 A 2).
429	Paper bags, sacks, cornets and pouches.
432	Bobbins, spindles and tubes, of cardboard or paper, perforated or not for spinning and weaving.
436	Booksellers' ware, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
505	Thread and yarn of coarse hair, whether or not mixed with vegetable textile materials.
506	Thread and yarn of wool, fine hair, or other hair, whether pure or mixed, plain or dyed, prepared for retail sale.
518	Cotton.
Out of 526 A	On bobbins.
553	Fabrics of jute.
663	Cullet, broken glass, crushed glass.
664	Glass in the mass (except optical glass); unworked glass, in bars, rods or tubes.
665	Glass cast or rolled into sheets or plates, unworked.
666	Sheet-glass, drawn or blown, unworked (window-glass), uncoloured, coloured, or flashed.
674	Special glassware and objects of fused quartz or silica, for laboratory and scientific uses.
708	Pipes and pipe joints, of non-malleable cast iron.
709	Tubes and pipes of iron or steel, of special shape or worked.
711	Tubes and pipes of sheet iron, or sheet steel, of any kind, whether or not soft-soldered, including specified shapes and joints, plain or coloured, oil-painted, varnished, coated with non-precious metals.

NOTICE

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of the Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of Overseas Countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by Continents as far as possible. The leading notice is selected on the basis of its overall importance to traders. The fact that a country occasionally appears out of context arises from technical modifications unavoidable in the making-up of these pages.

Iran (*Continued*)

Tariff No.	Description of Goods
712	Joints and flanges for tubing and piping.
713	Iron and steel rails for railways whether or not perforated or curved.
714	Iron or steel sleepers (ties) for railways.
715	Fishplates, bed-plates, clips, gauge plates and bars for laying or fixing rails, of iron, steel or malleable cast iron.
716	Switches, frog-points, track crossings and points, switch rods, rack railways and portable tracks of iron, cast iron, steel or malleable cast iron, for railways and tramways.
717	Axles, wheel tyres and centres, wheels and sets of wheels of iron, cast iron, steel or malleable cast iron, for railway and tramway rolling stock.
718	Vehicle axles and parts thereof of iron, cast iron, steel or malleable cast iron, excluding axles for railway and tramway rolling stock, motor cars and cycles.
719	Metallic structures and their finished or processed parts, of iron, steel or malleable cast iron, such as bridge sections, girders, marquees, roofs, etc., whether or not with fittings of other materials.
721	Transport casks and drums of sheet-iron or sheet-steel, of a capacity exceeding 50 litres.
722	Containers of iron or steel, unwelded, for compressed or liquefied gases.
723	Cables, cordage and plaited bands of iron or steel wire.
724	Barbed wire of iron or steel.
725	Wire netting, lattice work and trellis, of iron or steel; expanded metal of sheet-iron or sheet-steel.
726	Chains and parts thereof, of iron, steel or malleable cast iron (excluding chains for ornaments specified under Item 819).
727	Tacks, nails, cramps and hooks, of iron or steel.
728	Rivets (except those falling under Item 818), cotter-pins, pegs or keys, unthreaded bolts and nuts, washers including spring washers, of iron, steel or malleable cast iron.
729	Bolt- and screw-makers' wares, threaded, such as screws, bolts, ring-bolts, coach screws, nuts, etc.
730	Needles of iron or steel, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff, plain, coloured, lacquered, oil-painted, varnished, enamelled or coated with base metals.
731	Pins of iron or steel, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any tariff, plain, coloured, lacquered, oil-painted, varnished, enamelled or coated with base metals.
732	Springs of iron or steel.
733	Locks, padlocks, and parts thereof, including their keys, of iron, cast iron, steel or malleable cast iron.
734	Fittings and mountings, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff, of cast iron, iron, steel, or malleable cast iron, for furniture, doors, windows, venetian blinds, carriages, saddlery, trunks, boxes and similar articles.
736	Boilers for central heating and parts thereof, of cast iron, iron, steel or malleable cast iron.
737	Radiators for central heating and their components.
760	Copper tubes and pipes.
761	Copper solder, alloyed in any proportion with other base metals, in sticks, rods, Plates, pellets or powder.
762	Unworked pieces of copper.
764	Cables, cordage and plaited bands of copper wire, not insulated.
778	Tubes and pipes of aluminium.
788	Unworked pieces of lead, cast, stamped or pressed; slabs and sheets cut otherwise than at right angles, without other processing.
800	Metals and alloys not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff, in an unworked state.
814	Printing type, dashes, spaces and borders of base metals; typographic and other movable type for printing; typographic dies and punches.
815	Stereotypes and plates of base metals, for printing on paper.
816	Marking, dating or numbering stamps, including automatic stamps, of base metal, whether combined with other materials or not.
821	Steam locomobiles and semi-stationary steam-engines.
825	Motors driven by compressed air or gas, wind, or similar means.
830	Calendering machines of all kinds.
831	Centrifugal machinery not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
Out of 833 B	Lifts and elevators.
839	Machines for the production of cold, all types of frigorific coolers such as refrigerators, freezers used in houses, shops (except 839 A 1, electric refrigerators, 839 A 2, non-electrical refrigerator, and 839 A 3, cooler).
Out of 848 B 2	Machine tools, tin-making machinery.
849	Machines for packing goods, or for opening, rinsing, filling, closing, labelling or fixing capsules on bottles, casks and other recipients.
850	Weighing apparatus (excluding precision balances which fall under 916).
851	Typewriters and detached parts thereof.
852	Calculating machines, cash registers and detached parts thereof.
854	Office machines and apparatus, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff (except B1 and 2).
855	Taps, cocks and valves and all constituent parts and apparatus for regulating the passage of fluids through conduits.
860	Electric batteries.
861	Electric accumulators and their plates.
862	Small electro-mechanical tools and electro-mechanical domestic apparatus, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff, not exceeding 25 kilograms in weight.
863	Electric starting, lighting and signalling appliances for motor vehicles and cycles.
864	Electric ignition apparatus for combustion engines, including sparking plugs.
866	Lamps and tubes for electric lighting.
867	Electric apparatus for medical purposes and radiological apparatus.
Out of 868 A (A1 and A2)	Valves, tubes or lamps (radio).
870	Electric signalling and safety apparatus for railways and highways.
871	Bells and other electric signalling apparatus not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
872	Apparatus for measuring and registering electric energy; electricity meters.
873	Insulated cables and wire for electricity.
874	Parts made of carbon or graphite, whether or not combined with metal, for electric and electro-technical uses.
875	Insulators, whether or not reinforced with base metal.
876	Unmounted parts of insulating materials for electric machinery, apparatus and installations.
877	Insulating tubes; connections, connecting and branching boxes for insulating tubes.
878	Apparatus for regulating, cutting off, protecting and distributing electric current, and all electro-technical articles, components and detached parts of electric machinery and apparatus.
892	Body assemblies for automobiles and other vehicles.
893	Components and detached parts of automobiles and tractors, whether finished or not, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff number.
908	Optical glasses, worked, unmounted.
909	Frames for spectacles, eye-glasses and similar articles of all materials even of precious metals.
910	Spectacles, eye-glasses and similar articles, with frames of all kinds and materials even of precious metals.
911	Mounted lenses and prisms for optical instruments, magnifying glasses and optical mirrors, mounted.
912	Telescopes and binoculars and spyglasses and mountings thereof.
913	Photographic apparatus.
914	Cinematographic and projection apparatus, enlarging apparatus, projectors and finished parts thereof.
915	Optical apparatus and instruments not elsewhere mentioned and not falling under any other tariff.
916	Precision scales, including weights.
917	Thermometers, barometers, hygrometers, aerometers and similar instruments.
918	Gas, water and other liquid meters and components.
919	Rotation-counters, speed-meters, distance recorders and similar instruments.
920	Manometers and other measuring apparatus for machines, boilers, furnaces, etc.
921	Measuring and drawing instruments not elsewhere specified and not falling under any other tariff.
922	Instruments, apparatus for geodesy, geophysics, meteorology, hydrography, sea and air navigation and astronomy, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
923	Medical and surgical instruments and apparatus not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
924	Artificial limbs and parts, orthopaedic apparatus and parts thereof and hernia belts.
925	Apparatus and models for demonstration and instruction.
926	Physical, chemical and precision instruments and apparatus not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
927	Components and detached parts of instruments and apparatus included in Section 77, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.

ANNEX 4

List of Goods for which the Sale of Foreign Exchange in the year 1340 (1961/62) was not Authorized but which have been Authorized for the Year 1341 (ending March 20, 1962) Subject to Opening of Documentary Credit with a Deposit of 100 per cent.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods
Out of 26 A 2	Hard cheese.
Out of 31 C 1	Fresh or salted large casings.
Out of 31 C 2	Dried large casings.
33	Bed feathers, and down, even if cleaned.
35	Bones, horns, hoofs, nails, claws and birds' beaks, raw, whether simply cut up, split or stretched (but not worked); parings and waste of these materials.
46	Olives and capers.
49	Potatoes.
50	Chillies.
Out of 54 B	Fresh or dried mangoes.
Out of 65	Pepper.
Out of 67 G and I	Turmeric and other ground spices.
Out of 67 F	Saffron and mace.
Out of 67 H	Dried lime.
Out of 70 B 1 and 2	Rice.
Out of 78	Brans, sharps, and other residues from screening, milling and husking of grains and leguminous plants.
Out of 83 B 5	Hempseed.
Out of 84 D	Vegetable seeds.
Out of 84 F	Other seeds.
86	Chicory roots, green or dried, or crushed, or roasted.
Out of 88 B	Liquorice root.
Out of 88 C	Salep, dried rose, fennel seeds, meadow saffron, tamarind and red tamarind, rocket and plantain, myrtle and lotus leaves, jujube.
Out of 88 D	Bugloss flowers and bugloss stalks and leaves, violet flowers, quince seeds.
Out of 89 A	Caraway and cumin seeds.
Out of 89 B	Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander.
Out of 89 C	Rinds of citrus fruits, whether or not imported in salt or sulphur water.
Out of 92 A	Madder.
Out of 92 B	Tanbark and pomegranate rinds.
Out of 92 C 1-4	Henna and dyestuff wood leaves, ground or otherwise; madder, ground or otherwise.
Out of 92 C 7	Indigo leaves.
Out of 92 C 12 and 13	Sumac and barberries.
Out of 92 C 15	Soapwort.
93	Gums, gum resins, resins and natural balsams (except 93 A 1 and 2 and 93 B).
Out of 95 A	Osier, ordinary reeds, bamboos, rattans and other fine reeds.
99	Other raw products of vegetable origin (vegetable foam).
111	Hydrogenated fats and oils.
112	Margarine, artificial lard, and other edible fats treatment (except 112 ditto).
132	Chocolate and chocolate products.
137	Preserved mushrooms and truffles.
138	Preserved tomatoes and tomato sauce, whether seasoned or not.
Out of 143 A	Liquid or concentrated fruit juice, unsweetened, not containing alcohol.
144	Liquid fruit juice, orange juice and the like, sweetened, not containing alcohol.
163	Beet pulp and waste of sugar manufacture.
164	Brewing dregs, waste from distilling, starch manufacturing, etc.
165	Oil-cake and other residues from the extraction of vegetable oils.
166	Residues of pressed grapes and other fruits.
Out of 172 D and E	Tobacco extract or saucel tobacco dust mixed with other substances intended for use in agriculture or horticulture.
175	Garden mould.
176	Sand of all kinds, including ground quartz.
Out of 240 B	Chrome alum.

(*Continued on next page*)

Iran *Continued)*

Tariff No.	Description of Goods
319	Perfumery and cosmetics (except A1, B, D3, D4 and F).
320	All types of soap, laundry soap in cakes, toilet soap, powder soap medicated, soap paste and shaving soap.
321	All types of detergents.
Out of 324	Shoe polish.
340	All types of matches.
Out of 366 A 1	Astrakhan and karakul lamb skin.
Out of 378 A	Furskin pelisses.
Out of 372	Vulcanized rubber sheets.
Out of 377 A	Soles and heels for shoes.
Out of 377 B	Non-spongy carpets for doorways, whether in rolls or otherwise.
Out of 377 C	Dunlopillo and similar spongy material.
Out of 388	Wood for walking sticks.
390	Wood planed, grooved or tongued.
391	Blocks and panels for parquet flooring.
393	Plywood.
394	Beadings for furniture, frames and the like.
395	Wood frames, assembled or otherwise.
Out of 400 A and A2	Spoons and forks.
402	Wooden furniture and parts thereof.
403	Wooden chairs and tables and parts thereof.
411	Plaiting of straw, bark, cane, reed or esparto, ribbons or shavings of wood or similar materials.
Out of 412 B	Door mats, ordinary hassir, Chinese matting and similar mats and other.
413	Furniture of wickerwork or bamboo.
Out of 428 A and B2	Envelopes and paper with fancy margins, patterns or fringes.
Out of 430 A	Travel articles, trunks, suitcases, bags, attache cases, etc., covered with textile or other material.
Out of 430 B	Cases, boxes and similar containers made of paper or cardboard.
Out of 431 B	Photograph albums.
Out of 434	Paper picture frames and paper lampshades.
Out of 435 B, C and D2	Wares of cardboard or paper, lace and embroidery, table cloths and napkins, and other not mentioned elsewhere.
437	Picture postcards.
438	Playing cards.
Out of 439 C	Transfers.
449	Crepes, plain or figures (Group One).
450	Other fabrics, not mentioned elsewhere, plain or figures (Group I).
453	Crepes, plain or figures (Group Two).
454	Other materials, plain or figures, not mentioned elsewhere (Group II).
458	Embroidered material (Group Three).
461	Floss silk waste fabric (Group Three).
480	Material with velvet flower pattern of artificial silk or synthetic rayon, except knitted (with flowers made of synthetic rayons stuck on the material with chemicals or with insoluble glue).
486	Lace (Group Five).
Out of 487	Shoe laces and boot laces of natural silk or other fibres.
—	Sterilized cotton wool.
—	Cotton or hair ropes or string.
—	Products made of rope or string.
Out of 528 B 3	Cotton fabrics, figured, whose weight is over 200 grams per square metre.
535	Cotton ribbons, of velvet or plush and other.
574	Linoleum, lincrusta and similar articles, with fabric or felt backing.
575	Fabrics and felts impregnated or coated with asphalt, tar or similar materials.
Out of 580 A	Hosiery of silk, pure.
Out of 581 A	Hosiery of artificial silk or artificial textile fibre, in bolts or in the piece.
Out of 583 A	Hosiery of cotton and other vegetable textile materials, in bolts or in the piece.
593	Corsets, corset belts or brassieres, braces, suspenders and other similar articles.
616	Caps and berets.
Out of 617 B	Umbrellas and parasols with paper cover.
Out of 618 A	Walking sticks.
622	Ornamental feathers and skins of birds.
623	Products made up of feathers.
640	Plaster ashtrays.
648	Pipes of common fired clay.
649	Wares of common fired clay, not mentioned elsewhere.
Out of 654	Enamelled troughs, tubs and large jars, plain or enamelled.
Out of 655	All types of tiles.
656	Ceramic fire places and parts thereof.
Out of 622 A	Porcelain wares, coloured or decorated with colour, gilted, silvered, etc.
Out of 662 B 1	Chinaware, white or in another single colour.
Out of 662 B 2	Coloured chinaware, or with coloured pattern, gilted, silvered, etc.
668	All types of mirrors, except 668B.
670	Glassbrick.
Out of 673 C 2	Chandelier or lustres, candle, electric or non-electric, made of glass.
Out of 675	Glass ashtrays.
Out of 675	Products made of crystal.
Out of 679 B and C	Glass beads, drops, etc., for lamps, lustre and others.
Out of 711	Bannisters, plain tubes.
Out of 719	Iron doors and windows and shutters, ready-made.
Out of 726	Iron watch-chains and key chains.
Out of 727	Wire products made of iron, except those mentioned in Appendix 3.
Out of 734	Patterned bannisters, coat hangers, curtain tracks, in any form, with metal cover.
Out of 739 B	Iron or steel bedsteads, tables and other furniture.
Out of 754	Ordinary iron boxes, trunks.
Out of 755	Stirrups and bridles.
Out of 769	Copper watch chains and key chains.
Out of 784 and 784 D	Articles made of aluminium, ordinary tin, doors and windows, bedsteads, chairs and tables and other furniture, suitcases, ready-made shutters, watchchains and key chains.
Out of 804	Knives and penknives.
Out of 812	Lamps of all types (except 812 D 9, E1, and E2).
Out of 818 C 1	Zip fasteners.
Out of 819 B 1	All types of cigarette lighters.
Out of 838	Water heaters.
Out of 854	Washing machines and dish washing machines.
936	Pianos, grand pianos, mechanical or electrical.
937	Harmonia and similar instruments with keyboards and free metallic reeds.
938	Parts and components of pianos and harmonia.
939	Organs and their detached parts, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
940	Orchestrions, mechanical organs, musical boxes and similar instruments.
941	Apparatus for the automatic playing of a musical instrument.
942	Accordions and mouth organs.
943	Talking machines (except gramophones) and parts thereof.
944	Gramophone records, discs, cylinders, plates, rolls, bands and tapes for use in mechanical musical instruments.
945	Wind musical instruments of all types and material.
946	String musical instruments.
947	Percussion musical instruments.
948	Musical instruments not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff . mouth instruments for summoning or signalling.
949	Strings for musical instruments, both of metal and gut.
950	Detached parts of musical instruments, not mentioned elsewhere and not falling under any other tariff.
953	Sporting and target practice, fire arms, etc.
Out of 961 A	Seashells.
Out of 961 B	Seashell products.
Out of 963 B	Articles made of ambroid and meerschaum.
Out of 972	Duster and feather duster.
Out of 981	Plastic buttons.
Out of 985	Cigarette holders.

The Central Bank of Iran has pointed out that Article 12 of the Foreign Exchange Transactions Act of 1958 reads:

'With a view to maintaining the balance of payments and securing the required foreign exchange, no real or legal person shall have the right to assume any exchange undertaking, guarantees for payment in foreign courrencies, or engage in forward exchange operations with the approval of the Exchange Control Department'.

In accordance with the above, all contracts, by which an Iranian person (real or legal, private or government institution) wishes to undertake or guarantee payment in foreign exchange, whether for purchase of goods or for services rendered, should be approved by the Exchange Control Department of the Central Bank of Iran. The Central Bank of Iran does not accept any responsibility regarding contracts which are signed without obtaining the prior approval of the Exchange Control Department. The authorized Banks in Iran dealing in foreign exchange are granted permission to open Letters of Credit for authorized imports according to foreign exchange regulations in force in Iran.

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ALGERIA

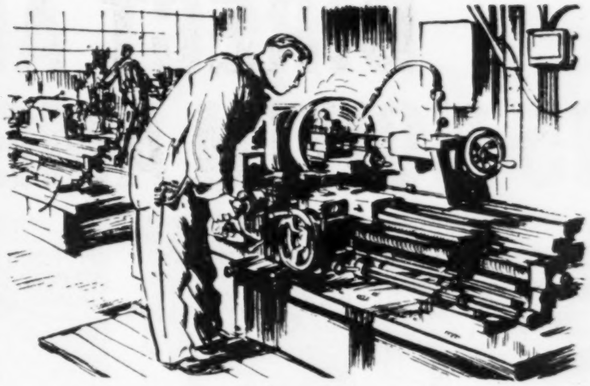
Import of Goods from Britain under Negotiated Quotas

THE FRENCH *Moniteur Officiel du Commerce International* of May 2, 1962, announced the opening of the quotas for the import of British goods into Algeria during 1962 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of March 16, page 573).

Licence applications on Form AC together with *pro-forma* invoices in triplicate must reach the Service du Commerce Exterieur et Interieur, Haute Commissariat de la Republique en Algerie, Rue Berthezene, Algiers, **not later than May 21, 1962.**

The French text of the notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 722, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

Iron and Steel Rolling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FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

Customs Tariff Changes

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT Notice No. 124, published in the *Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Government Gazette* of May 4, 1962, sets out the following amendments to the Customs Tariff with effect from the date of publication of the Notice. The United Kingdom pays the Column D rate of duty.

Tariff Item	Article	Old Duty				New Duty			
		Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ ss. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
48	(I) Ale, beer and stout, all kinds, of strength exceeding 3% of proof spirit per imp gal.	0 7 6	0 5 6	0 5 6	0 5 0	0 8 6	0 6 6	0 6 6	0 6 0
50	Spirits:								
	(a) (i) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits (except bitters) exceeding 3% of proof spirit . . . . per imp prf. gal	6 7 6	4 14 2	4 14 2	4 14 2				
	(ii) Bitters . . . . per imp gal.	3 10 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 5 0				
	(b) Other spirituous liquors, exceeding 3% of proof spirit, n.e.e.:								
	(i) Brandy . . . . per imp prf. gal.*	5 18 0	4 10 6	4 10 6	4 10 6				
	(ii) Gin . . . . per imp prf. gal.*	5 18 10	4 10 6	4 10 6	4 10 6				
	(iii) Whisky . . . . per imp. prf. gal.*	5 10 10	4 2 6	4 2 6	4 2 6				
	(iv) Other . . . . per imp. prf. gal.*	5 18 10	4 10 6	4 10 6	4 10 6				
	(c) Plain or rectified spirits . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.	5 18 10	4 10 6	4 10 6	4 10 6				
	(d) Rum . . . . per imp. prf. gal.*	6 12 2	4 13 6	4 10 6	4 10 6				
	(e) Methylated spirits exceeding 3% of proof spirit . per imp. prf. gal.	0 2 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3				
	*No allowance will be made for underproof in excess of 22%.								
	By the repeal of the item and the note thereto and by the substitution therefor of the following item and notes:								
50	Spirits:								
	(a) (i) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits (except bitters) exceeding 3% of proof spirit . . per imp. prf. gal.					6 6 10	4 18 6	4 18 6	4 18 6
	(ii) Bitters . . . . per imp. gal.					3 10 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
	(b) Other spirituous liquors exceeding 3% of proof spirit, n.e.e.:								
	(i) Brandy . . . . per imp. prf. gal.					6 6 10	4 18 6	4 18 6	4 18 6
	(ii) Gin . . . . per imp. prf. gal.					6 6 10	4 18 6	4 18 6	4 18 6
	(iii) Whisky . . . . per imp. prf. gal.					5 18 10	4 10 6	4 10 6	4 10 6
	(iv) Other . . . . per imp. prf. gal.					6 6 10	4 18 6	4 18 6	4 18 6
	(c) Plain or rectified spirits . . . . . per imp. prf. gal.					6 6 10	4 18 6	4 18 6	4 18 6
	(d) Rum . . . . per imp. prf. gal.					7 0 2	5 1 6	4 18 6	4 18 6
	(e) Methylated spirits exceeding 3% of proof spirit:								
	(i) Coloured methylated spirits . . per imp. prf. gal.					0 2 0	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 1 3
	(ii) Other . . . . per imp. prf. gal.					6 6 10	4 18 6	4 18 6	4 18 6
	NOTES: (1) For the purpose of paragraphs (b) and (d) of this item no allowance will be made for underproof in excess of 22%.								
	(2) Coloured methylated spirits means unsweetened and unflavoured spirits methylated by such means as may be prescribed by regulation for the preparation of coloured methylated spirits produced within the Federation to every hundred gallons of which has been added three-eighths of one gallon of mineral naptha (petroleum oil) and not less than one-fortieth of an ounce by weight of powdered methyl violet dye.								
54	Cigarettes . . . . per lb.	0 12 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 10 0	0 13 3	0 11 3	0 11 3	0 11 3
	and in addition *ad val.*	15%	11%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
57	Tobacco, manufactured:								
	(a) Cigarette . . . . per lb.	0 7 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 8 3	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 6 3

Application for Increased Duty

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner at Salisbury has reported that the Ministry of Commerce and Industry in the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland has received the following applications for an increase in the Customs duties applicable to the following Commodities. The United Kingdom pays the column D rate of duty:

Tariff Item	Description of Commodity	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	(1)				
Ex 74 (a)	Mosquito nets, excluding netting in the piece:				
	Present duties . *ad val.*	40%	20%	Free	Free
	or per sq. yd.	£0 1s. 0d.	—	—	—
		which	ever duty s	hall be the	greater
	Requested duties *ad val.*	50%	30%	10%	10%
	or per sq. yd.	£0 1s. 0d.	—	—	—
		which	ever duty s	hall be the	greater
	(2)				
Ex 102 (a)	Basins, bowls, plates and saucers:				
	Present duties . *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
	or each	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 1s. 1½d.	£0 1s. 0d.	—
		which	ever duty s	hall be the	greater
	Requested duties:				
	(i) Basins, bowls and plates over 13 inches in diameter . *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
	or each	£0 2s. 6d.	£0 2s. 1½d.	£0 2s. 0d.	£0 1s. 0d.
		which	ever duty s	hall be the	greater
	(ii) Other . *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
	or each	£0 1s. 6d.	£0 1s. 1½d.	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 0s. 6d.
		which	ever duty s	hall be the	greater

Tariff Item	Description of Commodity	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
Ex 102 (c)	(i) Bellied saucepans, saucepans, stewpans and kettles of a capacity exceeding six pints but not including pressure cookers				
	Present duties *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
	Requested duties *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
	or each	£0 6s. 0d.	£0 4s. 6d.	£0 4s. 6d.	£0 4s. 6d.
	less	—	—	2½%	12½%
		which	ever duty s	hall be the	greater
	(ii) Bellied saucepans, saucepans, stewpans, billycans, dishes with or without lids, jugs, teapots and kettles, n.e.e., but not including pressure cookers:				
	Present duties *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
	Requested duties *ad val.*	30%	22½%	20%	10%
	or each	£0 3s. 0d.	£0 2s. 3d.	£0 2s. 3d.	£0 2s. 3d.
	less	—	—	2½%	12½%
		which	ever duty s	hall be the	greater

Where United Kingdom trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above applications they are being informed and it is suggested that any United Kingdom firm desiring to make representations to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry and belonging to a trade organization should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Inquiries from firms wishing to make independent representations or desiring information on any other point relating to the above, should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 quoting reference (1) C.R.E. 5153/62; (2) C.R.E. 5175/62.

The closing date for the receipt of representations by the Federal Ministry is **June 15, 1962.**

CEYLON

Import Trade Control

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner in Colombo has reported by cable that individual licences are now required for the importation of volley balls and radio parts.

Applications for licences for outstanding confirmed orders had to be made by May 7. The Trade Commissioner has also reported by cable that individual licences are not now required to import glass tumblers.

It should be noted that all information in this notice has been sent by cable and has not yet been verified. A further notice will be published as soon as official confirmation is received.

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NEW HEBRIDES

Customs Tariff Amended

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of the Customs Import Duties (Amendment) Joint Regulation No. 12 of 1961 which amends the Customs Tariff of the New Hebrides Condominium. The following items have been amended to read:

Item No.	Goods	Tariff
2	Firearms:	
	(1) Military rifles and carbines	200% *ad val.*
	(2) Sporting guns, rifles and carbines	100 ,, ,,
	(3) Revolvers and pistols	200 ,, ,,
7	Ale, Porter and other beers:	
	(1) Per bottle or can up to 36 cl.	3d.
	(2) Per bottle up to 75 cl.	6d.
	(3) Imported in containers of more than 75 cl. per litre	8d.
21	Dynamite and other explosives:	
	(1) Explosives used for blasting operations, per kilo	4s.
	(2) Fireworks, rockets and other pyrotechnic products used for entertainment purposes	100% *ad val.*
49	Ammunition:	
	(1) For military rifles and carbines	200 ,, ,,
	(2) For sporting guns, rifles and carbines	100 ,, ,,
	(2) For revolvers and pistols	200 ,, ,,
52	Hair, nail and tooth brushes; dentifrice pastes, powders or liquids; shaving creams and soaps, talcum powder	20 ,, ,,
60	Silk in thread, material or clothing	25 ,, ,,
61	Rayon (artificial silk) in thread, material or clothing	20 ,, ,,
62	Spirits:	
	(1) Spirits not otherwise specified containing more than 20° alcohol, per gallon	48s.
	(2) Absinthe and spirits of aniseed base, per gallon	48s. plus 5s. per gall.
67	Wines containing less than 15° alcohol:	
	(1) In casks, per litre	4d.
	(2) In bottles, per litre	1s. 4d.
68	Sparkling wines and champagne	15% *ad val.*
	New items:	
74	Articles and manufactures of ivory, mother-of-pearl, shell or other carving or moulding material	20 ,, ,,
75	Camphorwood chests	20 ,, ,,
76	Musical instruments	20 ,, ,,
77	Tape recorders, parts and accessories	20 ,, ,,
78	Matches	20 ,, ,,
79	Binoculars and telescopes	20 ,, ,,
80	Furniture and parts thereof	20 ,, ,,
81	Domestic and stationery glassware	20 ,, ,,
82	Tableware and other utensils of a kind commonly used for domestic or toilet purposes of porcelain, china or other kinds of pottery	20 ,, ,,
83	Articles of apparel not otherwise specified and clothing accessories of textile fabrics	20 ,, ,,
84	Sweets and chocolates	20 ,, ,,
85	Pastry and biscuits	20 ,, ,,

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROT.

Revised Customs Tariff

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of a revised Customs Tariff for the British Solomon Islands Protectorate. Increased import duties have been introduced on cigarettes, cigars and other tobacco manufactures while the duties on nearly all foodstuffs, salt, mineral manufactures, some non-ferrous metals and certain metal manufactures have been reduced.

A copy of the revised tariff may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 541, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

Imports of Arms etc. from Britain

THE NOTICE published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of March 3, 1955 (page 589), and subsequently amended, about the treatment accorded to goods of United Kingdom origin imported into the Federation of Malaya has been further amended. The item 'Arms and Ammunition', which is shown in the list of goods requiring specific import licences, should now read 'Arms and Ammunition, other than personal Arms and Ammunition imported by *bona fide* travellers'.

PAKISTAN

Import of Tractors

PUBLIC NOTICE No. 20(62)/Import-R issued by the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and dated April 28, 1962, says that the Government have approved Deutz Tractors D-30, 28 h.p. for import into the country in addition to the types/brands listed in an earlier notice of March, 1961 (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of April 14, 1961 page 895).

AUSTRALIA

Details of Temporary Duties

DETAILS are given below of the temporary changes made in the Australian Customs Duties. The new duties affecting artificial resins and plastic materials came into effect on April 30, 1962, and those affecting slide viewers and slide projectors on May 3, 1962. (Deletions from and additions to the Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
368	**Artificial** resins and plastic materials: (A) Polymerization and copolymerization products of the vinyl and vinylidene types: (1) Emulsions, solutions, pastes, powders, granules, flakes, lumps and similar forms, including moulding compounds, not covered by Item 232 (E) or Item 255 (B) (1); waste and scrap: [(c) Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers:						
	(1) Specially prepared for the manufacture of sound reproduction discs per lb.	7½d.	9¼d.	9¼d.	Various (Under new Items 368 (A)(1)(c)(1) and (A)(1)(d)(1))		
	(2) Unplasticized, not covered by clause (1) . . . . . . ad val. or { per lb. { less ad val. whichever rate returns the higher duty.	25% 6½d. 15%	40% 6½d. —	45% 6½d. —	Various (Under new Items 386 (A)(1)(c)(2) and (A)(1)(d)(2))		
	(3) Other . . . . ad val.	25%	40%	45%	Various (Under new Items 368 (A)(1)(c)(3) and (A)(1)(d)(3))		
	(d) Other] . . . . ad val.	25%	40%	45%	No change (Under new Item 368 (A)(1)(e))		
	(c) Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, having a f.o.b. price not less than 14½d. per lb.:						
	(1) Specially prepared for the manufacture of sound reproduction discs per lb.	7½d.	9¼d.	9¼d.	7½d.	9¼d.	9¼d.
	AND, IN ADDITION, *except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 19, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 19, 1962, a* TEMPORARY DUTY *of . per lb.*	—	—	—	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
		(Under former Item 368 (A)(1)(c)(1))					
	(2) Unplasticized, not covered by clause (1) . . . . . . ad val. *or { per lb.* *{ less ad val.* *whichever rate returns the higher duty.*	25% 6½d. 15%	40% 6½d. —	45% 6½d. —	25% 6½d. 15%	40% 6½d. —	45% 6½d. —
	AND, IN ADDITION, *except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 19, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 19, 1962, a* TEMPORARY DUTY *of . per lb.*	—	—	—	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
		(Under former Item 368 (A)(1)(c)(2))					
	3) Other . . . . ad val.	25%	40%	45%	25%	40%	45%
	AND, IN ADDITION, *except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 19, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 19, 1962, a* TEMPORARY DUTY *of . per lb.*	—	—	—	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
		(Under former Item 368 (A)(1)(c)(3))					
	(d) Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, not covered by sub-paragraph (c):						
	(1) Specially prepared for the manufacture of sound reproduction discs per lb.	7½d.	9¼d.	9¼d.	7½d.	9¼d.	9¼d.
	AND, IN ADDITION, *except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 19, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 19, 1962,* TEMPORARY DUTIES *as follows per lb.*	—	—	—	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
	AND, *for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 14½d. per lb. . . . . per lb.*	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
		(Under former Item 368 (A)(1)(c)(1))					
	(2) Unplasticized, not covered by clause (1) . . . . . . ad val. *or { per lb.* *{ less ad val.* *whichever rate returns the higher duty.*	25% 6½d. 15%	40% 6½d. —	45% 6½d. —	25% 6½d. 15%	40% 6½d. —	45% 6½d. —
	AND, IN ADDITION, *except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 19, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 19, 1962,* TEMPORARY DUTIES *as follows per lb.*	—	—	—	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
	AND, *for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 14½d. per lb. . . . . per lb.*	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
		(Under former Item 368 (A)(1)(c)(2))					
	(3) Other . . . . ad val.	25%	40%	45%	25%	40%	45%
	AND, IN ADDITION, *except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 19, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 19, 1962,* TEMPORARY DUTIES *as follows per lb.*	—	—	—	4½d.	4½d.	4½d.
	AND, *for each 1d. or part thereof by which the f.o.b. price is less than 14½d. per lb. . . . . per lb.*	—	—	—	1d.	1d.	1d.
		(Under former Item 368 (A)(1)(c)(3))					
	(e) Other . . . . ad val.	No change (Under former Item 368 (A)(1)(d))			25%	40%	45%
382	(D) Image projectors, other than cinematographic projectors; photographic (except cinematographic) enlargers and reducers): [(1) Image projectors designed for the projection of slide or film strip transparencies; slide viewers of the type incorporating magnifying lenses for direct viewing of slide or film strip transparencies] . . . . ad val.	5%	22½%	22½%	Various (Under new Items 382 (D)(1)(a) and (D)(1)(b))		
	(1) (a) Image projectors designed for the projection of slide or film strip transparencies on to a screen external to the projector . . . . ad val.	5%	22½%	22½%	5%	22½%	22½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, *except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 19, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 19, 1962, a* TEMPORARY DUTY *of . . . . each*	—	—	—	£2 10s. 0d.	£2 10s. 0d.	£2 10s. 0d.
		(Under former Item 382 (D)(1))					
	(1) (b) Image projectors designed for the projection of slide or film strips not covered by sub-paragraph (a): slide viewers of the type incorporating magnifying lenses for direct viewing of slide or film strip transparencies . . . . ad val.	5%	22½%	22½%	5%	22½%	22½%
	AND, IN ADDITION, *except in respect of goods which were in direct transit to Australia on or before April 19, 1962, and had not been entered for warehousing before April 19, 1962, a* TEMPORARY DUTY *of . . . . each*	—	—	—	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.
		(Under former Item 382 (D)(1))					

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ Sterling 100.

(*Continued on next page*)

Australia (*Continued*)

Details of Tariff Changes

DETAILS are given below of the changes made in Customs Duties by the Australian Customs Tariff proposals which came into effect on May 3, 1962. (Deletions from and additions to the Customs Tariff are shown by square brackets and italics respectively.)

Tariff Item	Goods	Former Duties			New Duties		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General	British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General
44	Confectionery, cocoa and chocolate, viz.:						
	(C) (1) Cocoa butter [for the manufacture of chocolate], as prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . . . per lb.	1d.	2d.	2d.		No change	
390	(A) (2) Imitation gut, not covered by paragraph (4) *or (6)* . . . . . . ad val.	27½%	52½%	52½%		No change	
					(Under Item 390 (A) (2))		
	ad val.				7½%	15%	17½%
					(Under new Item 390 (A) (6))		
	(*4*) *(6) Imitation catgut of man-made fibre materials, non-sterile* . . . . . ad val.	27½%	52½%	52½%	7½%	15%	17½%
		(Under Item 390 (A) (2))					
392	Yarns:						
	(G) Wholly or in chief part by weight of continuous man-made fibres, not covered by sub-item (C) and not including monofil of 60 denier or more:						
	[(3) Wholly of continuous filament acetate rayon] . . . . ad val.	10%	22½%	25%		No change	
					(Under new Item 392 (G) (3))		
	ad val.				Free	12½%	12½%
					(Under Item 392 (G) (4))		
	(3) Wholly or in chief part by weight of continuous filament acetate (other than tri-acetate) ad val.		No change		10%	22½%	25%
		(Under former Item 392 (G) (3))					
	ad val.	Free	12½%	12½%			
		(Under Item 392 (G) (4))					
403	Mineral or chemical fertilizers, including named chemicals whether to be used as fertilizers or not:						
	(A) Nitrogenous:						
	(1) Other than liquid fertilizers:						
	(e) [Ammonium nitrate, whether or not pure;] Ammonium sulphonitrate, whether or not pure; calcium nitrate-magnesium nitrate, whether or not pure . .	Free	Free	Free		No change	
					(Under Item 403 (A) (f) (e) or new Item 403 (A) (1) (f)(1))		
	ad val.				Free	7½%	7½%
					(Under new Item 403 (A) (1) (f) (2))		
	(f) Ammonium nitrate, whether or not pure:						
	(1) Containing not more than 33·25 per cent. by weight of nitrogen, calculated on a dry anhydrous product basis		No change		Free	Free	Free
		(Under Item 403 (A) (1) (e))					
	(2) Other . . . . ad val.	Free	Free	Free	Free	7½%	7½%
		(Under former Item 403 (A) (1) (e))					
458	*Capsules, empty, of unhardened gelatine*		No change		Free	Free	Free
		(Formerly 'Unspecified')					

Note: Specific rates are shown in Australian currency: £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

Revision of Customs By-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New By-laws

The undermentioned goods will be admitted under the following tariff item until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
YARNS:		
Triacetate or in chief part by weight triacetate . .	449 (A) (1)	Free

Amended by-laws

The following by-laws have been amended to apply to the goods as shown:

ARTIFICIAL RESINS AND PLASTIC MATERIALS:		
Being polymerization and copolymerization products of the vinyl and vinylidene types, viz.:		
Of vinylidene polymers and copolymers, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 368 (A) (1) (b) .	368 (A) (1) (a)	Free
Of vinyl chloride copolymers of the anti-static type, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 368 (A) (1) (c) (2) or 368 (A) (1) (d) (2), for use in the manufacture of biscuit suitable for use in the manufacture of sound reproduction discs, under security		
Of vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 368 (A) (1) (c) (2) or (3) or Tariff Item 368 (A) (1) (d) (2) or (3), for use in the manufacture of paints, enamels orvarnishes, under security . .		
Of vinyl polymers and copolymers, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 368 (A) (1) (e) (i.e., other than vinyl chloride polymers and copolymers), but not including vinyl acetate polymers and copolymers in emulsion form		
COCOA BUTTER for use in the manufacture of chocolate or confectionery, under security	44 (C) (1)	1d. per lb.

Note: Specific rates are quoted in Australian currency £A125 = £ *Sterling* 100.

Parts Orders

THE REVISED Parts Order No. 1 published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 6, 1961 (page 753), is amended as follows:

Parts Order No. 30

1. This Order may be cited as Parts Order No. 30.
2. This order shall take effect from March 8, 1962.
3. The First, Second and Third Columns to the Table to paragraph 5 of Parts Order No. 1 are further amended as follows:

First Column (Goods)	Second Column (Proportion)	Third Column (Parts)
By adding:		
Pens or pencils, ball point, classifiable under Item 347 (B) (1). . . .	½	Ball point pens or pencils complete or substantially complete but for the ink reservoir.

Tariff Changes

CHANGES HAVE BEEN made in the Australian Tariff affecting the rates of duty payable on certain time switches, gramophone parts and sodium silicates.

Details of these changes will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as possible, and meanwhile may be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411. Ext. 679 or 276.)

(*Continued on next page*)

N.P.L. Annual Report

The Report for 1961 of the National Physical Laboratory at Teddington, Middlesex, is now available. Copies from H.M. Stationery Office. 15s.

Australia (*Continued*)

Tariff Board Inquiry

THE AUSTRALIAN Minister for Trade has referred to the Tariff Board for inquiry and report the question whether assistance should be accorded the production of:

Towels and towelling. (Tariff Items 118 (A), 120 (C) and 122 (A)).

Details of the Tariff Items under which the above-mentioned goods are dutiable are given below:

Tariff Item	Goods	British Preferential	Most Favoured Nation	General
		Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
118	(E) BATHMATS of cotton or containing a mixture of fibres in which cotton predominates . . *ad val.*	17½	42½	42½
120	(C) TOWELS AND TOWELLING, viz.:			
	(1) Towelling in the piece, cotton or linen or cotton and linen, not defined for cutting up, provided suitably equivalent goods the manufacture of Australia are not reasonably available, for use in the manufacture of art needlework, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	Free	7½	7½
	(2) Towelling in the piece, not defined for cutting up, provided suitably equivalent goods the manufacture of Australia are not reasonably available, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws . . *ad val.*	5	12½	12½
	(3) Towelling in the piece, defined for cutting up, provided suitably equivalent goods the manufacture of Australia are not reasonably available, as prescribed by Departmental By-laws *ad val.*	10	17½	17½
	(4) Towels, other than terry towels, viz.: crash, dowlas, forfar, glass cloth, huckaback, kitchen, tea *ad val.*	17½	27½	27½
	(5) Terry towels, cut or uncut; towels, other, cut or uncut; towelling, including terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, in the piece whether or not defined for cutting up *ad val.*	17½	55	55
122	(A) TEXTILE ARTICLES, n.e.i., including materials cut into shape therefor *ad val.*	20	42½	42½
			Primage duty	
	ad val.	5	10	10

This matter has been reported by telegraph by the British Senior Trade Commissioner at Canberra, who has been asked by the Australian authorities to notify them at the earliest possible date if any United Kingdom interests propose to tender evidence. In accordance with normal procedure, notification in this instance should be given to the Australian authorities **not later than June 6, 1962.** Before this date, therefore, United Kingdom Trade Associations or firms intending to submit evidence to the Tariff Board should so advise the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference No. C.R.E. 5388/62.

Amendments to Schedule of Categories

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Trade has announced that consequent upon the introduction of Customs Tariff changes (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on April 13, page 829) the following amendments should be made to the Schedule of Categories:

Category Item	Short Description	Licensing Treatment
Delete: All reference to 392 (G)	—	—
Insert:		
390 A5a	Acetate rayon strip	Adm. ‡
390 A5b	Other strip of man-made fibres	Amd. ‡
ex 392 G1	Acetate rayon yarns 60 denier and under	
ex 392 G	Acetate rayon yarns over 60 denier	
ex 392 G	Yarns – Viscose, or chiefly of viscose other than spun, 60 denier and under, but not including viscose rayon tyre yarn	Adm. ‡
ex 392 G	Yarns - Viscose, or chiefly of viscose, other than spun, over 60 denier but not including viscose rayon tyre yarn .	Adm. ‡
ex 392 G	Balance – other yarns of man-made fibres, but not including viscose rayon tyre yarn.	Adm. ‡
	‡ *Grouped.*	

MEXICO

Import Licensing

DECREES published in the Mexican *Diario Oficial* on, and effective from, their date of publication made the following goods subject to prior import licence:

Published on April 25, 1962

Tariff No.	*Description*
513.00.09	Mixtures of paraffin wax or of greases with colouring materials, for the manufacture of machine ribbons, or carbon paper.
514.00.00	Varnishes, polishes, colours and pigments for footwear and leather, with dissolvents other than alcohols or ethers, weighing up to 5 kg. including the immediate container.
514.00.01	Varnishes, polishers, colours and pigments for footwear and leather, with dissolvents other than alcohols or ethers, weighing more than 5 kg. including the immediate container.
516.01.00	Printing, lithographing and duplicating ink, weighing up to 50 kg. including the immediate container.
516.01.01	Printing, lithographing and duplicating ink, weighing more than 50 kg. including the immediate container.
517.00.00	Paint boxes, with or without any kind of painting requisites.
593.00.16	Insulating compounds, with a basis of asphalt, used in electrical apparatus, containing more than 90 per cent. of materials constant at 100°C. and more than 5 per cent. ash.
631.07.02	Carbon paper, cut into strips up to 10 cm. in width and weighing more than 50 grammes per sq. m.
631.07.04	Stencil paper.
631.07.99	Carbon paper, n.s.m.
671.02.04	Bare copper wire with iron or steel core, with a total diameter of up to 8 mm.
671.02.05	Bare copper wire with iron or steel core, with a total diameter of more than 8 mm.
Published on April 26, 1962	
743.07.03	Pieces of iron or high alloy steel, even when they have tips of metallic carbide, of square, circular or rectangular shape, of more than 2 and not more than 30 mm. in diameter, and up to 35 cm. in length, commonly known as drills.
Published on April 30, 1962	
090.00.00	Yeast, fresh or compressed (ferments), for industrial use, containing more than 10 per cent. humidity.
090.00.01	Active dehydrated yeast (ferments), for industrial use, containing up to 10 per cent. humidity.
731.01.00	Dry electric cells, detached or in sets.

BRITISH GUIANA

Import Licensing Arrangements

THE LIST OF Exceptions to the British Guiana Open General Licence (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 6, 1959, page 599) is further amended by the deletion of:

Apparel (shirts and pyjamas and underwear) except brassiers and girdles.

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ECUADOR

Customs Tariff

BY A RESOLUTION, published in the Ecuadorean, *Registro Oficial* of January 29, 1962, and effective from the same date, the following modifications have been made to the Customs Tariff:

Item No.	Description	Duties
		PK. $ *Ad-val. Per cent.*
288	Alkaloids, their derivatives and salts: glucosides:	
(a)	Opium alkaloids, their derivatives and salts:	
1	Morphine	65·00 plus 10
2	Diacetylmorphine	65·00 plus 10
3	Codeine	65·00 plus 10
4	Papaverine	50·00 plus 10
5	Other (cotarnine, narceine, narcotine, thebaine, etc.)	65·00 plus 10
(b)	Cocaine and its salts	80·00 plus 10
(c)	Quinine and other cinchona alkaloids, and their salts:	
1	Quinine salts (quinine carbonate, quinine hydrobromide, quinine hydrogen sulphate, quinine hydrochloride, ethyl quinine carbonate, quinine glycerophosphate, quinine salicylate, quinine sulphate, totaquine, etc.)	20·00 plus 10
2	Other cinchona alkaloids: apoquinine, cinchonine, cinchonidine, cupreine, ethylapoquinine, ethylcupreine, 'etilquitenina,' 'etilquitenidina,' ethylhydrocupreidine, hydrocinchonine, hydrocinchonidine, hydroquinidine, ethylhydrocupreine, quinidine, quininal, 'quinidianl,' 'quintenina,' 'quitenidina,' etc.	20·00 plus 10
(d)	Caffeine, Theobrimine, nicotine and their salts:	
1	Nicotine sulphate for use in agriculture with prior authorization from the Ministry of Development	Free
2	Other	40·00 plus 5
(e)	Other alkaloids, derivatives and their synthetic substitutes, and their salts: aconitine, arecoline, atropine, berberine, brucine, cephaeline, colchicine, coniine, curarine, emetine, ephedrine, hyoscine, physostigmine, sparteine, strychnine, hydrastine, lobeline, pilocarpine, piperine, solanine, veratrine, yihimbine, etc.	40·00 plus 5
(f)	Glucosides and glycosides, their derivatives and synthetic substitutes, and their salts: absinthin, auxanthic acid, amygdalin, anthocyanins, apiin, arbutin, aucubin, baicalein, baptisin, barbaloin, cephalein, cianin, cicroriin, coniferin, concolculin, 'crisofano,' 'cumarina,' delphinine, digitalin, scillin, aesculin, anthraquinone glucosides, cyanogen glucosides, cardiac glucosides, flavone glucosides, phloridzin, frangulin, gualterin, 'gluconapina,' 'glucoquirolina,' hesperidin, indican, linamarin, lotusin, 'neostan,' nucleosides, pelargonin, 'plulaurasina,' quercitrin, ruberythric acid, rutin, salicin, saponins, 'cinalbina,' sinigrin, tibatin, oubain, uzarin, 'bicianina,' 'zantorrannina,' etc.	40·00 plus 5
	NOTES:	
	(1) The importation of opium and its derivatives and salts, of cocaine, heroin and other similar alkaloids and drugs, is prohibited, except when imported by pharmacies and authorized establishments, in compliance with the respective Laws and Regulations.	
	(2) The importation of nicotine sulphate for use in agriculture without having obtained prior authorization from the Ministry for Development, will be dutiable as under Sub-heading (d) 2 of this heading.	
289	Organo-therapeutic products:	
(a)	Rennet	0·05 plus 1
(b)	Pepsin, pancreatin	2·30 plus 5
(c)	Human plasma and substitutes therefor, in any form	Free
(d)	Other (hormones, adrenalin, insulin, cortisone, etc.), enzymes and steroids	Free
290	Peptones, lecithins, nucleins and preparations with a basis of these substances:	
(a)	Peptones, lecithins, nucleins	0·50 plus 10
(b)	Preparations with a basis of peptones, lecithins or nucleins	3·50 plus 10
291	Sera, vaccines and bacterial preparations:	
(a)	Sera:	
1	For humans	Free
2	For veterinary uses	Free
(b)	Saline solutions, glucosic solutions, anticoagulant solutions and the like, in any container	0·60 plus 5
(c)	Vaccines and bacterial preparations:	
1	For humans	Free
2	For veterinary uses	Free
	NOTE: Anticoagulant solutions in any container, for blood plasma, fall under Sub-heading (b) of this heading.	
292	Other pharmaceutical products, n.e.s.i.:	
(a)	Provitamins, vitamins, salts and esters thereof, neither prepared nor in measured doses	Free
(b)	Antibiotics:	
1	Neither prepared nor in measured doses	Free
2	In measured doses, including preparations containing antibiotics as the principle ingredient	1
	NOTE: Preparations containing antibiotics but not as a principle ingredient fall under Sub-heading (e) 8 of this heading.	
(c)	Wadding, prepared oiled silk, bandages, absorbent cotton wool, gauze and surgical sutures, medicated, sterilized; poultices, counter-irritants, plasters and adhesive plaster, whether or not put up for retail sale:	
1	Medicated wadding, including prepared oiled silk	1·00 plus 5
2	Absorbent cotton wool	0·60 plus 10
3	Surgical gauze	1·70 plus 5
4	Surgical bandages, whether or not plaster-coated or medicated	0·30 plus 10
5	Sanitary towels and pads	4·00 plus 10
6	Catgut and other sterilized surgical sutures, including ligatures for umbilical cords and clips	Free
7	Other	2·20 plus 5
(d)	First-aid packs, portable medicine chests, first-aid boxes	2·30 plus 5
(e)	Medicaments, prepared or put up in measured doses:	
1	Anaesthetics, n.e.s.i.	10
2	Wines containing added medicinal substances	1·00 plus 10
3	Anti-malarial medicines with a basis of quinine salts and other anti-malarial substances, in any form	Free
4	Anti-syphilitic and arsenical medicaments in any form	Free
5	Sulpha drugs in measured doses or prepared in any form	6·00 plus 10
6	Organotherapeutic products in measured doses or prepared	1·00 plus 2
7	Pastilles, tablets and the like with a basis of sugar or gum, containing licorice, menthol, eucaliptol, tar, anise or other medicinal substances	6·50 plus 10
8	Other medicaments not specified in the preceding Headings and Sub-Headings, such as: solutions, suspensions, emulsions, liniments, jellies, syrups, elixirs, mixtures, inhalations, medicinal oil, tinctures, granules, ointments, salves, pastes, pills, tablets, cachets, dragees, ampoules and the like (except those pastilles, tablets and the like mentioned under the preceding number):	
A	Hydrogen peroxide	2·50 plus 25
B	Ointments, metholated salves and like preparations	2·50 plus 25
C	Other	2·50 plus 15
(f)	Cements, amalgams and other products for use in dentistry	2·50 plus 5
	NOTE: Plaster for use in dentistry falls under Heading 189.	
(g)	Pharmaceutical specialities, exclusively for veterinary use	1·00 plus 10
	NOTE: The importation of pharmaceutical and medicinal products of an undisclosed composition or formula is prohibited (1).	

(1) Foreign pharmaceutical products for which importation is authorized must be registered in the Control Department for Biological and Chemical Products and Pharmaceutical Preparations of the Directorate General of Health.

BARBADOS

Exemptions from Import Duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE have received a copy of an order which amends the Second Schedule to the Barbados Customs Tariff Act, 1921 (Table of Exemptions from Import Duty) by inserting immediately after the paragraph beginning with the words 'Materials and equipment which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs' the following new paragraph:

> Materials, other than such materials as the Governor-in-executive Committee may for the purposes of this paragraph declare by notice published in the Official Gazette to be obtainable in the Island, which are proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to have been imported by or on behalf of a person or company in this Island engaged in the manufacture of pottery in a factory employing not less than six persons, on the certificate of such person, or in the case of a company, on the certificate of the secretary of such company, that such materials are imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of pottery within such factory, subject to and in accordance with the conditions specified in the Customs Duties (Materials for the Manufacture of Pottery) Order, 1962.

Any inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1. (Telephone: Chancery 4411. Ext. 378.)

BRAZIL

Foreign Exchange Regulations

INSTRUCTION No. 219 of the Brazilian Superintendency of Money & Credit (SUMOC) dated October 26, 1961, established that for all foreign exchange transactions other than import payments a compulsory 180 day deposit, equivalent to 50 per cent. of the foreign exchange, must be paid to the Bank of Brazil. On January 1, 1962, Instruction No. 221 reduced the deposit rate to 40 per cent., with further reductions of 10 per cent. to be made each subsequent month. A more recent Instruction, No. 223, dated April 30, 1962, maintains the deposit level at 10 per cent. until further notice.

Communist Ships and Shipping

Particulars of the planning, development and organization of shipbuilding and shipping within the Communist countries are included in John D. Harbron's book 'Communist Ships and Shipping'. Copies from Adlard Coles Ltd., 7 Brunswick Place, Southampton, 45s.

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UNITED STATES

Tariff Classification of 'Lanocerina'

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 4, 1961 (page 290) about the proposed re-classification for duty purposes of 'Lanocerina', a treated wool grease.

The United States Bureau of Customs have now ruled in Treasury Decision 55599 (1), published on April 12, 1962, that 'Lanocerina' is classifiable under the provision in tariff paragraph 56 for fats the composition and properties of which have been changed by chemical means, not specially provided for, on which the present rate of duty is 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The change of classification will become effective from July 12, 1962. This 20 per cent. duty is among those which are to be reduced as a result of the recent GATT tariff negotiations. It will be reduced to 18 per cent. this summer (probably from July 1) and to 16 per cent. a year later.

CANADA

Postponement of Tariff Board Hearing—Reference 130

AN ANNOUNCEMENT was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on March 16, 1962, giving details of an additional hearing to be held on Monday, June 18, 1962, at 10 a.m. D.S.T. to consider the representations of those interested in **machinery and equipment used in coal mining, and in item 848a.** The Tariff Board has now stated that, because of the Canadian Federal general election being held on Monday, June 18, 1962, the hearing has been **postponed until Wednesday, June 20, 1962, at 10 a.m. D.S.T.**

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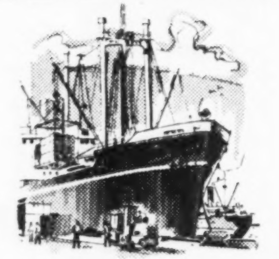

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FRANCE

Imports of Bran, Sharps and Other Residues

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* dated May 9, 1962, announced that licences for the import of brans, sharps and other residues derived from cereals (Tariff No. 23-02 A(I) and ex B) originating in and being imported from the countries of the convertible franc zone, excluding Egypt, will be granted without quantitative restrictions from May 9, 1962. These licences will not be subject to a technical visa and will be valid until June 30, 1962, only.

Licence applications on form AC will be received by the Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Economiques, Direction des Relations Economiques Extérieures, Service des Autorisations Commerciales (Importations), 8 rue de la Tour des Dames, Paris (9e), from May 9, when they will be examined as and when they are received. Applications will not be accepted after June 20, 1962.

Each application should be in respect of one country of origin and one exporting country.

The French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 807, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1.

ITALY

Duty-free Quotas for Non-E.E.C. Countries

DETAILS OF duty-free quotas for non-E.E.C. countries for 1962 announced by the Italian Ministry of Finance were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on May 11, 1962 (page 1049).

The duty-free quota, 'Dimethyldithiocarbamate of sodium: 112 quintals', should read 'Sodium Dibutyldithiocarbamate: 112 quintals'.

Ban on Advertising of Tobacco in Italy

BY A LAW dated April 10, 1962 (No. 165) any advertising of tobacco products, whether home-grown or imported, is prohibited. Infractions of the law may be punished with a fine of from 20,000 lire up to 200,000 lire, and in the case of a second offence, by a fine of from 200,000 lire up to 2 million lire.

C.O.D. Parcel Service Between Italy and U.K. Resumed

THE ITALIAN Minister of Finance – General Directorate of Customs – in a circular dated April 16 has announced, in conjunction with the Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, the resumption of the C.O.D. parcels service between Italy and the United Kingdom.

The maximum C.O.D. charge has been fixed at £40 for parcels sent to Italy and 70,000 lire for parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The amount of the C.O.D. charge must be expressed in those respective currencies in C.O.D. money orders.

The currency regulations governing the service in question will remain unaffected.

Potential Customers for U.K. Exports

BESIDES PROVIDING the *Export Service Bulletin* which, on a subscription basis, gives United Kingdom exporters news of specific overseas needs that come to the department's notice, the Board of Trade maintains lists of importers of various products in most countries which will be supplied on request. Application should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Lacon House, Theobalds Road, London, W.C.1, or to the appropriate Regional Office of the Board.

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ICELAND

Liberalized Imports

THE OFFICIAL LIST of liberalized goods (List 'A') and additions to that list were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 16, 1960 (page 646) and February 16, 1962 (page 365).

The Icelandic Ministry of Commerce has announced some further liberalization of imports and the official consolidated list of liberalized goods is reproduced in full below.

Goods on this list are not subject to import licence but the importer must, before the goods are shipped from abroad, inform a commercial bank of the expected imports and make arrangements for the payment of the goods.

Customs Tariff Chapter	No.	Commodity
3	1-9	Fish, crustaceans, molluscs and edible parts thereof, n.e.s.
4	9	Honey, natural and artificial.
5	1	Ambergris, imitation ambergris and extracts therefrom.
	2-3	Bones and horns, unworked.
	4	Pigs' and boars' bristles.
	5	Down and feather.
	6	Animal blood, liquid or dried.
	7-8	Feathers, unworked, for decoration.
	9	Birds' skins and parts of birds' skins with feathers, unworked, etc.
	10	Human hair, unworked.
	11	Corals, tortoiseshells, mother-of-pearl and other shells, unworked.
5	12	Intestines and guts, natural and artificial, and swim-bladders.
	13	Musk, natural or imitation, and extracts therefrom.
	14	Sponges (porifera).
5	15	Other raw materials and offals of animal origin, n.e.s., and dead animals unfit for consumption.
6	2-8	Live plants, flowers, leaves and other plant cuttings, fresh, dried or similarly treated, excluding trees or bushes for rearing.
7	1b, 3b, 6, 8	Vegetables, dried, excluding potatoes and tomatoes.
8	1-22	Fresh fruit.
	23-35	Dried fruit.
	36	Nuts, also powdered.
9	3	Tea.
	4-17	Spices.
10	1-7	Cereals, unground.
11	1, 3-7	Flour of wheat, rice, barley, oats, maize and other cereals, n.e.s., excluding ryeflour.
	8-12	Grains of wheat, barley, oats, rice and other cereals, n.e.s.
	13-14	Flour of beans, peas and other leguminous vegetables.
	15b	Cornstarch.
	17	Maltose (for brewing beer).
	18	Malt extract.
	19	Starch, n.e.s.
	20	Sago and tapioca, also artificial.
	21	Sago flour, arrowroot and tapioca flour.
	23	Gluten.
12	1-3	Flower seeds, grass seed and other seeds.
	4	Straw.
	5	Hay.
	7	Breadfruit.
	8	Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits, also ground.
	9	Mate.
13	1	Plants and parts of plants for dyeing and tanning.
	2-7	Gum, gum resins, other resins and natural balsam, n.e.s.
	8	Camphor, also artificial.
14	1-10	Materials for basket- and brushmaking, upholstery and other raw materials from the vegetable kingdom, n.e.s.
15	5a	Lanolin.
	9-20	Fats and fat oils of vegetable origin, n.e.s.
	21	Degras, also artificial.
	22-23	Oleins and other fatty acids.
	24	Glycerine.
	26	Waxes of vegetable and animal origin, n.e.s.
16	2	Meat extracts, solid or liquid.
	5-6	Fish roes.
17	3	Powdered sugar.
	4	Brown sugar.
	6	Loaf sugar.
	7	Syrup, n.e.s.
	9	Molasses.
	10	Vanilla sugar.
17	17	Liquorice, unsweetened.
18	1-6	Cocoa beans, cocoa paste, cocoa powder, cocoa butter and coco-malt.
19	1	Baby food.
	2	Baking powder.
	3	Pudding powder.
	4	Other flour and fecula prepared for cooking.
	5	Rice and other cereals and roots, roasted, steamed or otherwise prepared.
	6	Macaroni, macaroon dough, noodles and similar doughs.
	7	Altar bread (wafers) all kinds.
	11	Fodder biscuit.
20	1	Fruits, pickled in vinegar or other acid, salted or otherwise, spiced, n.e.s.
	2	Candied peel.
	4	Canned fruit.
	8	Pectin.
	11-12	Vegetables, legumes and edible roots, n.e.s., canned, pickled in vinegar or other acid, salted or otherwise spiced.
	13	Other preparations from vegetables, legumes and roots, n.e.s.
	14	Mushrooms, canned or otherwise prepared.
21	2	Coffee extract.
	3	Soya.
	4	Tomato sauce and tomato puree.
	5	All sorts of spiced sauces, soup powder in packets and bouillon cubes.
	7-8	Yeast, except baking powder.
	9a	Artificial syrup for aerated beverages.
	10	Other edible preparations, n.e.s.
23	3-10	Oil cakes and meal.
	11	Molasses fodder.
	12	Mixtures of cereals and other materials, n.e.s., to be used only as fodder.
	13	Waste from food-production used as fodder, n.e.s.
25	1	Quartz, also ground.
	2	Sand, n.e.s.
	3	Crushed stone (terazzo).
	4-6	Earth and clay, also washed or crushed.
	7	Chalk, unworked.
	8	Graphite, unprocessed, ground or washed, also manufactured.
	9-10	Table salt and other salt.
	11	Heavy spar and witherite, raw.
	12-13	Mineral abrasives, such as emery, pumice, tripoli and suchlike raw, crushed or washed.
	14	Magnesite, also calcined or ground.
	15	Marble, unfinished, sawn or hewn in pieces.
	18	Limestone, raw.
	19-20	Lime.
	21	Asbestos, including crushed or washed.
	22	Kieselguhr, also ground.
	23	Fluorspath and cryolite, also ground.
	24	Granite, unworked.
	25	Raw minerals, n.e.s., also calcined, ground, washed or similarly purified.
26	1-3	Ores, slag and ash.
27	3	Coal and lignite briquettes.
	4	Charcoal.
	7	Asphalt, natural and artificial, and asphalt mastic.
	8	Coal tar and other tar, n.e.s.
	9-13	Oils and other substances, distilled from non-paraffinic tar, hydrated phenol, cresol and naphthalene.
	15a-b	Aviation gasoline.
	16	Kerosene, refined.
	18	Lubricating oils.
	19	Paraffin oil.
	19a	White spirit.
	20	Other mineral oils, n.e.s.
	22	Vaseline, also artificial.
	23	Paraffin wax, ceresin, lignite wax, ozocerite and other artificial wax, n.e.s., with or without the addition of stearin or vegetable or animal wax.
	24	Pitch, n.e.s.
28	1	Bromine, phosphorus, sulphur, sulphur paste and compounds thereof.
	2	Other basic elements, n.e.s.
	3-5	Gases, compressed, liquid or solid.
	6-13	Acids.
	14-25	Oxides and hydroxides.
	26-39	Inorganic salts.
	40-41	Organic salts.
	42-56a	Other chemical products.
	57-58	Pharmaceutical products.
	58a	Net tar and net colour.
	59	Disinfection materials, agricultural insecticides, fungicides and similar preparations, household insecticides, exterminating material, materials against boiler scale and rust and cement water proofing.
	60	Parasiticide dip.
	60a	Ester, ether and ketones used for diluting and softening materials.
	60b	Lecithin.
	60c	Hexane.
	60d	Catalysts for chemical processes.
	61	Chemical products, n.e.s.
29	1	X-ray films.
	2-3	Photographic films.
	4-5	Motion picture films.
	6-7	Photographic plates, n.e.s.
	8	Photographic paper.
	9	Photostat paper.
	10	Chemical products for use in photography not exceeding 2 kgs. in weight, including retail wrapper.
30	1-2a	Tanning and colouring extracts.
	3	Indigo, also artificial.
	4-5	Aniline and alizarine and other tar colours, n.e.s., also in dough or diluted in water.
	6	Bone black and bone charcoal.
	7	Lampblack and similar black colours.
	8	Chalk, ground or washed.
	9	Heavy spar, ground or washed.
	10	Barium sulphate, synthetic.
	11	Mineral earth pigment, crushed or washed, such as ochres, umber, etc.
	12-12a	Bronze colours, n.e.s.
	13-19	Pigments, n.e.s.
	20-21	Printing ink.
	22	Ink ribbons for typewriters and calculators.
	23-25	Paint prepared in oil, n.e.s.
	26	Butter and cheese colours.
	27	Beer and aerated water colours.
	28	Food colouring, all kinds, n.e.s.

(*Continued on next page*)

Iceland (*Continued*)

Customs Tariff Chapter	No.	Commodity
	29	Distemper and similar water colours.
	30	Laundry bluing.
	31	Colour boxes with appurtenances, colours for such boxes and colour in tubes, glass bowls and similar containers.
	32, 34, 35	Oil varnishes, driers and asphalt lacquer, including black varnish.
	33 & 36	Spirit varnishes and lacquers and other varnishes and lacquers not specified under No. 32, 34 & 35 above.
	37	Mastics.
	38	Sealing wax for letters and boxes.
	39	Liquid ink, all kinds.
	40	Ink powder and ink tablets.
31	1-9	Essential oils of vegetable origin, n.e.s., essences and odiferous substances for the production of perfumes, sweets, pastries, etc., also artificial excluding baking essences and essences for industrial production.
	15a, 16b, 17-24	Hair oils, face powder and make-up, perfumed creams, tooth paste, tooth powder, nail polish, lipstick, bath salt, perfumed paper and similar cosmetic and hygienic products.
	25	Incense and incense paper.
32	1, 2, 3b-4	Soap, also synthetic, except toilet soap and shaving soap.
	3a	Toilet soap and shaving soap.
	5	Washing and cleaning powder, also without soap.
	6	Grease for engines and vehicles and other such lubricants of fat or fatty acids, also if containing other materials.
	7-13	Polish, polish wax, polishing and cleansing materials for metals, leather, footwear, furniture, floors, etc., n.e.s.
	14	Ski wax.
33	1	Casein.
	2	Albumin.
	3	Gelatines.
	3a	Peptone, peptonates, protein, n.e.s., and substances thereof.
	4-6a	Glues.
	7	Paste for graphic reproduction.
34	2	Gunpowder of all kinds.
	3	Dynamite and other explosives, n.e.s.
	4	Fuse cords.
	5	Detonators and other fuses for explosives, n.e.s.
	6-6a	Fireworks and materials.
	8	Fire-lighting paper for motors.
36	1-2	Raw hides and skins, n.e.s.
	3-5	Hides and skins, tanned, dyed or similarly processed, n.e.s.
	6	Patent leather, real and artificial.
	7-9	Skins of snakes, crocodiles and ostriches, prepared and unprepared, real and artificial.
	10-11	Fish skins, shark skins, real and artificial.
	12	Parings of leather and fish and shark skins.
	13	Imitation leather of leather waste.
37	1	Leather parts, cut but not further prepared, such as soles, stiffeners and similar articles for shoes and boots.
	4	Belts.
	5	Shoe-laces.
	6	Harnesses and saddlery of all kinds, n.e.s.
	11	Transmission belts.
	12	Packings for engines and tubes.
	13-14	Straps and belts, n.e.s.
	15	Decoration and fancy goods of leather and skin.
	16	Other articles of leather and skin, n.e.s.
	17	Articles of guts and sinews, except strings for musical instruments
38	1-2	Fur skins.
39A	1-6a	Powder dough, wrapping paper, plates, sheets, pipes, bars and floatings of plastic.
	7	Plastic cover.
	8	Clothing of plastic, n.e.s.
	9	Kitchen utensils of plastic.
39A	10	Washing basins, sinks and other sanitary appliances of plastic, n.e.s.
39B	11a, b, d, e	Other articles of plastic, n.e.s., except women's handbags.
	1	Rubber, gutta-percha and balata, raw and worn articles of those materials.
	2	Latex, also concentrated.
	3	Rubber, solution or paste, n.e.s.
	4, 4b	Plates, threads and bars of rubber, excluding foam rubber for other use than shoemaking.
	5	Transmission belts, all kinds, of rubber.
	6	Water hoses and such-like of rubber.
	7-8	Tyres and tubes.
	13	Floor mats and rubber seats.
	14	Engine packings of rubber.
	15	Soles, heels, cap visors, rims and sweat bands of rubber.
	16	Rubber belts.
	17	Rubber gloves.
	18	Other rubber clothing, excluding footwear.
	19	Diving suits and spare parts thereof, of all materials.
	19a	Trawl bobbins of rubber.
	19b	Lifeboats and other life saving equipment.
	19c	Rubber packings for conserving tins.
	20a	Rubber patches.
40	4	Deck boards of fir, pine and hemlock.
	5	Telegraph poles and poles for electricity lines, of wood.
	6	Fence poles of wood.
	7	Poles, trees and spars, n.e.s.
	8	Oak.
	9	Beech.
	10	Birch and maple.
	11	Ash and elm.
	11a	Lime.
	12	Mahogany.
	13	Satin wood.
	14	Teak.
	16	Hazelwood.
	17	Veneer sheets.
	18	Brazil wood in blocks.
	19	Other wood, unworked or sawn, planed or tongued.
	20	Christmas trees.
	21-24	Barrel material, cut and mast hoops.
	25	Wood wool and saw dust.
	26-27	Packing cases of wood.
	33	Handles and handle bars of wood.
	34a	Panels and blocks for parquet flooring of cork.
	34b	Panels and blocks of wood for parquet flooring, also of other materials.
	35	Joinery tools and handtools of wood, n.e.s.
	36	Farming, gardening and other agricultural tools of wood, n.e.s.
	37	Pegs for boots and shoes.
	38	Shoemakers' blocks of wood.
	39-43	Strips and poles of wood.
	44	Frames and framework of wood, also with glass.
	45	Rulers, pen trays, pen boxes and similar stationery goods of wood.
	46	Trawl bobbins of wood.
	47	Trawl kites of wood.
	48	Pulley blocks of wood.
	53	Oars of wood.
	54	Steering wheels of wood.
	55	Skis and skisticks.
	56	Labels of wood.
	57	Wool cards of wood.
	58	Household utensils of wood.
	59	Fancy and decorating goods of wood.
	60	Trunks and suitcases of wood.
	61	Shores, conduits and tubes of wood.
	62	Saddle trees.
	63-64	Horses' collars of wood.
	65	Other articles of wood, n.e.s.
41	1-8	Cork and articles made of cork.
42	1	Hurdles of reeds for gypsum linings.
	2	Mats for packings of straw, cane or vegetable plaiting material.
	4	Bottle straw.
	5	Fish and coal baskets of straw, cane or other vegetable plaiting material.
	6	Other baskets of straw, cane or other vegetable plaiting material.
43	1	Paper pulp and waste paper.
44	8-8a	Bookbinding cardboard.
	9	Other cardboard, n.e.s, including imitation leather cardboard.
	10-10a	Wrapping paper, with or without lettering, and similar paper.
	11	Newsprint.
	12	Drawing paper sheets.
	12a	Filter paper.
	13	Blotting paper.
	15	Paper, reinforced with textile thread or tissues or impregnated by wax.
	16	Wall paper or cardboard.
	17	Waxed paper and white parchment papers, weighing up to 100 grams per square metre.
	18	Toilet paper.
	20	Stencil paper and carbon paper.
	21	Fancy paper.
	21a	Marble paper.
	22	Other paper, n.e.s.
	23	Engine packings and tubes of paper or cardboard.
	24	Paper rolls for calculating machines, teletype, telegraph, etc.
	25	Visiting cards, menus, postcards, signs, labels, bottle labels and similar cards and labels without lettering and cards for card indexes or for mechanical bookkeeping, lettered or not.
	25a	Cap peaks and hat strips of paper and cardboard.
	28-29	Paper bags, n.e.s.
	30	Napkins, table runners, table cloths, handkerchiefs, cardboard or paper lace and embroidery.
	36	Stamp paper gummed and fly paper.
	36a	Paper strips, gummed, for wrapping.
	37	Light and lampshades of cardboard or paper also combined with other materials.
	45	Fancy and decorating goods of cardboard or paper.
45	1-3	Foreign books, newspapers and periodicals and such-like, n.e.s., with appendices and supplements, printed or photo-printed abroad.
	6	Stamps,unused, Icelandic.
	8	Notes, shares, bonds or other valuable paper.
	9	Geographical maps, all kinds, navigational charts, astronomical charts and other similar charts, n.e.s.
	12	Pictures of instruction in natural history, geography, history, etc., n.e.s.
	14	Picture postcards, greetings cards, also without pictures, visiting cards, menus, lettered, and such-like, n.e.s.
	15, 15a	Posters and signs, lettered, of paper and cardboard, also of other materials.
	16	Bottle labels, labels for notebooks, and similar labels, lettered, whether with glue or not, and trunk labels, lettered.
	18	Playing cards, all kinds.
	19	Music with or without text.
	20	Calendars, almanacs and cardboard for such.
	21	Lettered letter paper and forms of all kinds, n.e.s., chequebooks, receipt books and such-like, copybooks and other printed paper, n.e.s.
	23	Patterns for embroidery, knitting and crocheting.
	24	Other works, n.e.s., printed, lithographed, engraved on copper or steel, oil printed or photographically produced.
46A	1	Cocoons, byssus silk, unspun, and silk waste.
	2	Gut.
	3	Yarn, n.e.s., of silk.
	4	Thread of silk.
	5	Velvet and plush of silk yarn.
	7	Laces, lace fabrics, tulles and other similar woven net fabrics of silk yarn.
	8	Braids, cords and other similar trimmings of silk yarn.
	9	Hair nets.
	10	Cords and ribbons of silk other than trimmings and lace.
	11	Silk fabrics, n.e.s.
46B	1	Artificial silk waste and artificial threads, unspun.
	2	Synthetic bristle.
	3	Synthetic horse hair, flat thread of viscose, etc., and artificial straw.

Iceland (*Continued*)

Customs Tariff Chapter	No.	Commodity
	4-5a	Thread, net yarn and other artificial yarn.
	6	Velvet and plush of artificial silk, nylon or other synthetic textile.
	8	Laces, lace fabrics, tulles, curtain nets and other similar woven net fabrics of artificial silk yarn, nylon or other synthetic fibres.
	9	Braids, cords and similar trimmings of artificial silk yarn, nylon or other synthetic fibres.
	10	Hair nets of artificial silk yarn, nylon and other synthetic fibres.
	11	Cords and ribbons other than trimmings or lace of artificial silk or other synthetic fibres.
	12	Fabrics, n.e.s., of artificial silk, nylon or synthetic fibres.
46C	1	Thread of all kinds of fibres, twisted or wound with metal thread.
	2	Cords and trimmings for uniforms, etc., of metal thread.
	3	Cords, trimmings, lace and tulles of metal thread, n.e.s.
	4	Other textiles and goods of metal thread.
47	1	Wool.
	2	Wool waste and shoddy.
	3	Horsehair and other animal hair, n.e.s., also if containing vegetable fibres.
	5	Wool yarn and yarn of other animal hair.
	6	Velvet and plush of wool or other animal hair.
	10	Lace, lace fabrics, tulles, curtain nets, and other similar woven net fabrics of wool and other animal hair.
	11	Braids, cords and similar trimmings of wool and other animal hair.
	12	Cords and ribbons other than trimmings or lace of wool and other animal hair.
	13	Fabrics of wool or other animal hair, n.e.s.
48	2-4	Cotton and cotton waste.
	5-7	Thread net yarn and other yarn of cotton.
	12	Lace, lace material, tulle, curtain nets and other similar net woven materials of cotton.
	13	Braids, cords and similar lacework of cotton.
	14	Trimmings and ribbons of cotton not coming under lace and lacework.
	15	Sail cloth.
49	1	Flax.
	2	Hemp.
	3	Jute.
	4	Other vegetable fibres, n.e.s.
	5-9c	Thread, net yarn and other yarn of flax, ramie, hemp, jute or other vegetable fibres.
	10	Paper yarn.
	16	Packing mats.
	17-19	Lace and other similar net woven materials, braids, cords and similar trimmings and ribbons of flax, ramie and hemp.
	20-30	Woven materials of vegetable fibres, n.e.s.
50	1-3	Wadding and articles of wadding, n.e.s.
	6-11	Articles of felt, n.e.s.
	12-18	Fishing lines and cords, hook lines, lines and ropes of fibres, also metal twined.
	19-22	Fish nets, fish net ropes and fish net cords with lead or cork, tennis nets and similar nets and fish line balloons.
	23-24	Braided fabrics (girdles).
	25	Tubes of textiles, so fitted with metal rings.
	26	Transmission belts of textiles.
	28	Drawing linen.
	29	Tarpaulin cloth.
	30	Material for rolling curtains, cut or by measure.
	31	Insulating tape, covered with rubber, also mixed with tar or other similar materials.
	33	Rubber cloth.
	33a	Painting canvas.
	33b	Shoe canvas.
	33c	Gummed tape for wrapping.
	34-35	Other textiles, lacquered, varnished, painted, oiled, covered or glued with rubber or celluloid.
	39-40	Elastic ribbons and other textiles of elastic.
	41	Incandescent mantles.
	43-44	Wicks.
	45	Textile packings for engines and tubes, also combined with other materials.
51	1-6	Knitted wear of silk.
	7	Knitted cloth of artificial silk or other synthetic yarn.
	9	Knitted outer clothing of artificial silk or other synthetic fibres.
	10	Underwear of artificial silk or other synthetic yarn.
	11	Knitted gloves of artificial silk or other synthetic yarn.
	12	Other knitted wear of artificial silk or other synthetic yarn.
	13	Knitted cloth of wool and other animal hair.
	14	Stockings and socks of wool.
	15	Knitted outer clothing of wool and other animal hair.
	16	Underwear of wool and other animal hair.
	19	Knitted cloth of cotton.
	25	Knitted cloth of flax and other vegetable fibres, n.e.s.
52	1a-2	Raincoats and other clothing, oiled, lacquered, varnished, rubbered of silk or artificial textiles.
	3	Oil skins.
	3a	Other readymade clothing than of silk, artificial silk or other synthetic fibres, oiled, lacquered, varnished or rubbered.
	4	Underwear of silk.
	5	Other clothing of silk, n.e.s.
	6	Underwear of artificial silk and other synthetic fibres.
	7a	Jackets and parkas of artificial silk and other synthetic fibres.
	7b	Other outer clothing of artificial silk and other synthetic fibres.
	7c	Outer clothing for men of artificial silk and other synthetic fibres,
	8	Underwear of wool.
	9a	Jackets and parkas of wool.
	9c	Outer clothing for men, of wool.
	9b	Outer clothing of wool.
	11a	Jackets and parkas of cotton.
	11c	Outer clothing for men, of cotton.
	11b	Other outer clothing of cotton.
	12	Underwear of flax, hemp and other vegetable fibres.
	13	Other clothing, n.e.s., of flax, hemp and other vegetable fibres.
	14c 15c, 16c	Scarves, neckerchiefs and handkerchiefs, etc., of silk, synthetic and other textiles.
	20-22	Shawls and veils.
	23, 24, 25	Neckties, necklets and ties, bound and unbound.
	26	Corsets, corselets, brassieres and other similar articles.
	28-30	Bags of cotton, flax or other fibre, also multi-ply paper bags.
	32	Shoelaces.
	34	Sails and wave breakers.
	35	Tarpaulin.
	36-37	Flags of all kinds.
	40	Bandages and women's sanitary napkins, also non-textiles, etc.
53	1	Rags and other textile waste.
54	1-3	Leather footwear.
	4	Footwear of textile, felt, rush, straw, containing less than 50% of rubber by weight.
	5	Leather footwear with wooden soles.
	6a	Seamen's rubber boots.
	10	Wooden shoes (sabots).
55	1-9	Hats and caps, including hat material.
56	1-2	Umbrellas and parasols.
	3	Walking sticks.
	4	Handles for umbrellas, parasols and walking sticks.
	5	Frames and ribs for umbrellas and parasols.
	6	Whips and riding whips.
57	1-2	Processed feathers, birds' skins, heads, wings and other feathered parts of birds, for millinery.
	3	Artificial flowers, parts of flowers, fruits and similar.
	4	Articles of human hair.
	5	Fans.
58	1	Paving blocks and slabs.
	2	Roofing slates.
	3	Writing slates and slate pencils.
	4	Other stone slates, n.e.s.
	5	Granite and marble plates, polished or plain.
	6	Prepared lithograph stones.
	7	Millstones.
	8	Tombstones.
	9	Whetstones.
	10	Grindstones, also fitted with axle.
	11	Emery, pumice and carborundum.
	12	Other stones for polishing and whetting, n.e.s.
	14	Insulating articles of kieselguhr.
	19	Rollers of cement.
	21	Ornamented panels of gypsum, also containing other materials.
	22	Wall and floor tiles and other building plates, etc., of gypsum, n.e.s.
	23	Other manufactures of gypsum.
	24	Engine packings of asbestos or compounds of asbestos and other materials.
	26	Fabrics and threads, n.e.s., of asbestos or compounds of asbestos and other materials.
	28	Articles of mica, n.e.s.
59	1	Bricks, common.
	2	Roofing tiles of clay.
	3a, 3b	Fireclay bricks and other fireclay products for technical use, n.e.s.
	10, 12b	Fancy goods of clay and china.
60	1	Glass, broken and crushed glass, enamel and glass wool.
	14	Deck and pavement glass and similar glass.
	15	Net balls of glass.
	20	Vacuum vessels.
	24	Glassware, only for chemical research.
	25	Fancy goods of glass.
61	1	Precious stones of all kinds.
	2	Real pearls.
	3-4	Gold plates, bars, powder and liquid, and wire.
	5	Other articles of gold.
	6-7	Silver plates, bars, powder and liquid and wire.
	8	Other articles of silver.
	9-10	Platinum plates, bars, powder and wire.
	11	Other articles of platinum.
62	1-2	Coins and medals.
63	1	Unworked iron in ingots.
	2	Iron and steel dust.
	5-6	Iron and steel sheets, thinner than 3 mm., perforated or corrugated, zinc- or lead-coated.
	8c	Chromesteel sheets thinner than 3 mm., stainless and acidproof.
	9	Welding wire.
	11	Hoop iron.
	13	Iron and steel tubes and fittings, nickel- and chromium-plated.
	14	Water seals.
	15	Pipe moulds.
	21	Iron rails for railways, appurtenances and parts thereof.
	23	Anchors.
	25	Milk cans and other cans and lids over 10 litres.
	26	Flasks and cylinders for condensed gases.
	26a	Fishbaskets, baskets of wire for milk-bottles and other.
	27	Wire ropes of iron and steel, also if containing textile yarn.
	27a	Machine wire fabrics.
	28	Fence nets, with meshes bigger than 10 by 10 cm.
	29	Wire floor mats.
	32	Anchor chains.
	33-33a	Snow chains for automotive vehicles.
	34	Ox chains and other tethering chains.
	35	Other chains and links and locks for same.
	36	Horse nails.
	38	Hooks and box hooks.
	39	Nails for cobbling.
	39a	Conveyor belt cramps.
	41	Screws, pegs, rivets, bolts and nuts of iron and steel.
	45	All kinds of hinges, locks, hasps, window hooks, window cramps and similar articles of iron, steel and other iron alloys.
	46	Padlocks and keys of iron, steel and other iron alloys.
	47	Cylinder locks.
	48	Brackets, clothes pegs and hooks of iron, steel and other iron alloys.
	49	Shroud and wire clamps.
	50	Keyboards, towel hangers, door plates, number plates for houses or cut plates for such, letter box plates, etc., of iron, steel and other iron alloys.
	51	Knobs for doors, chests, drawers, etc., of iron, steel and iron alloys.
	52-55	Stoves, fireplaces and other heating and cooking apparatus of iron and steel and parts thereof, n.e.s.
	56	Baking ovens and steam boiling pots with or without a fireplace.

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Customs Tariff Chapter	No.	Commodity
	59	Water tanks for central heating.
	60	Fire proof safes, chests and boxes, doors and locks for same.
	61	Refrigerating cupboards and boxes, n.e.s.
	62	Stirrups, bridle bits, bridle chains and bridle levers.
	63a, 66a	Filing cabinets and other files including assembled, of iron, steel and other iron alloys.
	67-70	Farming and gardening tools and parts thereof, n.e.s.
	71-80	Carpenters' tools of iron and steel and similar handtools and parts thereof.
	83	Kitchen utensils of iron and steel.
	85-86	Tin cans and cases.
	88a, b	Kitchen sinks, stainless steel bowls for the manufacture of kitchen sinks.
	89	Saddle frames, pack saddles and other riding equipment and parts thereof of iron and steel, n.e.s.
	91	Sheep shears, herring shears and pruning shears.
	92	Trawl bobbins and other trawl parts of iron, n.e.s.
	93	Insulator pins, top plates and cross bars for poles.
	94	Boat davits, booms and masts.
	95	Wheel pulleys and wheels.
	96	Steering wheels and rudders.
	97	Net balls of iron and steel.
	97a-b	Various gear for shipping and fishing.
	99-101	Water faucets and fire hydrants of iron, steel and iron alloys.
	103	Shoemakers' lasts of iron and steel.
	104	Other articles of iron and steel, n.e.s.
64	1-25	Copper and copper alloys and articles of same, n.e.s.
65	1-7	Nickel and nickel alloys, including argenton, and articles of same, n.e.s.
66	1	Aluminium and aluminium alloys, unworked, in bars or as dust.
	2a	Bars, including profilebars, of aluminium and aluminium alloys
	3	Aluminium sheets.
	4	Aluminium pipes and fittings.
	5	Water and beer tanks of aluminium and aluminium alloys.
	6	Net balls of aluminium and aluminium alloys.
	7	Nails and pins, also screws, pins, rivets, bolts, nuts, etc., of aluminium and aluminium alloys.
	8	Milk bottle caps and aluminium for their manufacture.
	9	Kitchen utensils of aluminium, n.e.s.
	9a	Milk cans and other cans and lids, over 10 litres, of aluminium.
	10	Fish cases of aluminium and aluminium alloys.
	11	Other articles, n.e.s., of aluminium and aluminium alloys.
67	1-7	Lead and lead alloys and articles of same, n.e.s.
68	1	Zinc and zinc alloys, unworked, in bars or dust.
	2	Bars and wire, not insulated.
	3	Sheets of zinc and zinc alloys.
	4	Pipes and fittings.
	5	Nails and pins, also screws, pins, rivets, nuts, etc., of zinc and zinc alloys.
	6	Kitchen utensils of zinc and zinc alloys.
	7b	Other articles, n.e.s., of zinc and zinc alloys.
69	1-7	Tin and tin alloys and articles of same, n.e.s.
70	1-3	Other base metals, alloys thereof and articles made of same, n.e.s.
71	1	Gold and silver foil, also real.
	2-6	Knives, knife blades, forks, spoons of base metals.
	7	Can openers, corkscrews, bottle openers and nut crackers of base metals.
	8	Razors, except electrical, razor blades and stropping machines of base metals.
	9-10	Scissors and manicure equipment, n.e.s., of base metals.
	11	Hair clippers, except electrical, of base metals.
	12	Oil lamps, oil lanterns, gaslight apparatus and parts thereof of base metals.
	13	Printing types and appurtenances of base metals.
	14	Printing blocks of base metals.
	15	Furniture ornaments of base metals, n.e.s.
	16	Bullrings, keyrings, door and curtain rings and other such rings n.e.s., of base metals.
	17	Clasps, buckles, not ornamented, snaps, buckle clasps, hooks, shoe-eyelets and other such small articles for sewing and saddle-making, etc., n.e.s., of base metals.
	18	Hair pins, clips and clasps, not ornamented, safety pins, thimbles, shoehorns and button hooks, of base metals.
	19	All kinds of cases and containers, such as cigar and cigarette cases, tobacco boxes and horns, needle cases, spectacle cases, ashtrays, etc., of base metals.
	20	Letter clips, pens, paper clips and weights, perforating tools, pencases, pen holders, pencil holders, drawing pins, pen trays, book presses, ink stands, stamps and pads, rulers, blotting paper holders, pencil sharpeners, seals and similar stationery goods of base metal.
	21	Coffin ornaments.
	22	Curtain poles with hooks and rings of base metals.
	23	Fancy goods, such as bracelets, rings, brooches, tie pins, etc., of base metals.
	24	Bottle caps of base metals, n.e.s., also with cork.
	25-25a	Tin foil and other metal foil of base metals, thinner than 0·25 mm.
	26	Picture frames and suchlike frames of base metals.
72	1	Pumps and parts thereof, n.e.s.
	2-9	Machines and appliances, especially for household use, n.e.s.
	10-21	Machines and appliances for agriculture, n.e.s., and parts thereof.
	22	Calculating machines and parts thereof.
	23	Electrical typewriters.
	24	Cash registers
	25	Duplicators.
	26	Other office machines, n.e.s., and parts thereof.
	27	Excavators and other cranes.
	28	Other machinery for building and construction, elevation, loading and unloading, ditching and parts thereof, n.e.s.
	29	Fire extinguishing apparatus.
	30	Motors and parts thereof, n.e.s.
	31	Ball and roller bearings.
	31a	Pulley wheels.
	32	Steam engines and parts thereof, except boilers.
	33	Anchor winches, line winches, trawl winches and other winches, also steering gear and parts thereof.
	33a	Binding machines.
	34-35	Elevators.
	36-37	Turbines.
	38-47	Machinery for industry and production, n.e.s., wholly or mostly using indigenous raw materials and parts thereof.
	50-52 and 54-63	Machinery for industry and production, n.e.s., and parts thereof, excluding steel- and woodworking machinery.
	64	Other machines, n.e.s., and parts thereof.
73	1, 3-5, 7-10	Electric rectifiers, motor generators, generators, converters, condensers, starters, field rheostats and other generators and parts thereof, excluding motors and transformers.
	12	Dry batteries.
	13-16	Electrical appliances for boats, motor cars and other craft.
	17	Wire (insulated).
	19-33	Installation material and wire, except electrical cables.
	34-35	Kilowatt-hour meters and measuring apparatus, n.e.s.
	36	Meters transformers.
	37-45	Electrical machinery and appliances primarily for household use.
	55-62, 64	Lamps, lighting appliances and clocks.
	63	Electrical bulbs.
	65-68	Low tension appliances, n.e.s.
	69-72	Toilet appliances.
	73-79	Medical appliances.
	80-83, 85-87	Telephone and wireless apparatus, n.e.s.
	88	Other electrical appliances, n.e.s.
74	1-2	Locomotives, tramcars and parts thereof and wagons for such.
75	1	Automobiles (new), n.e.s.
	2	Fire cars and ambulances.
	3	Snow cars.
	3a	Crane trucks.
	3b	Transit mix trucks.
	4a, 4b, 4c, 4d	Trucks.
	5a-c, e	Buses and jeeps.
	6	Motors for automobiles, parts thereof and other motorcar parts, n.e.s.
	7	Road ploughs.
	8	Tractor lorries (for unloading).
	9	Motorcycles.
	10-11	Motorcycle parts, n.e.s.
	12	Automotive vehicles, n.e.s.
	13-14	Bicycles and parts thereof, n.e.s.
	15	Horse wagons and other similar wagons and parts thereof.
	16-17	Hand vans, n.e.s.
	18	Perambulators and parts thereof.
	19	Sleds.
76	1	Airplanes and other aircraft and parts thereof.
	1a	Parachutes and parts thereof.
	2-6	Ships and boats.
77	1-2	Optical glasses.
	4	Microscopes and parts thereof.
	5-6	Mountings for glasses.
	7-8	Spectacles (glasses).
	9-10	Cameras, motion picture cameras and parts.
	11	Motion picture projectors.
	13	Drawing instrument boxes, slide rulers and similar calculating appliances.
	14	Globes.
	15	Lighthouse appliances, n.e.s.
	16	Chemical, physical, meteorological and navigating appliances and suchlike, n.e.s.
	17	Compasses.
	18-25	Meters and all sorts of measuring appliances, n.e.s.
	26-27	Measuring tape, yardsticks, etc.
	28	Fog horns.
	29-34	Scales and parts thereof.
	35	Instruments, exclusively for nursing or therapeutic use, n.e.s.
78	1-2	Pocket and wrist watches.
	3	Parts for pocket and wrist watches.
	4	Clocks.
	5	Parts of clocks.
79	1-8a	Upright and grand pianos, organs, harmoniums, string instruments, wind instruments and parts thereof.
	10	Music boxes, hurdy-gurdies and parts thereof.
	11-12	Gramophone records.
	13	Gramophone needles.
	15	Drums.
	16	Other musical instruments and parts thereof, n.e.s.
80	4	Whaling guns and parts thereof.
	5	Lifesaving guns and parts thereof.
82	1	Artificial pearls, pearl laces and other goods of artificial pearls.
	2	Coral articles, n.e.s.
	3	Tortoiseshell articles.
	4	Mother-of-pearl, snail shell and similar goods, n.e.s.
	5	Bone and horn articles, n.e.s.
	6	Articles of amber, ambroid, jet and meerschaum, n.e.s.
	7	Articles of wax, n.e.s.
	8	Fancy and decorating articles of plastic or other materials specified in this chapter.
83	7	Sieves and riddles.
84	1	Tennis, hockey and golf balls and other appliances for such games, n.e.s., footballs, croquet sets and similar appliances with corresponding balls, rackets and mallets.
	8-9	Fishing hooks.
	10	Salmon and trout fishing gear.
	11	Fishing rods and parts thereof.
85	1	Buttons for clothing, except of precious metals.
	2	Fountain pens, mechanical pencils and pen holders, except of precious metals.
	3	Pipes, pipe bowls, pipecleaners of all kinds, mouth pieces and other pipe parts, cigar and cigarette holders and lighters, except of precious metals.
	4	Face powder boxes, except of precious metals, and powder puffs.
	5	Hair combs of all kinds.
	6	Busts and statues for window display.

Iceland (*Continued*)

Customs Tariff Chapter	No.	Commodity
	7	Knitting pins, crochet hooks, needles for knitting-machines, needles for sewing-machines, sewing needles, canvas needles, sack-cloth needles, darning needles and other similar needles.
	8	Travelling boxes and other such boxes with mirrors, brushes and other toilet utensils, household articles and other, n.e.s.
86	1a	Hair colour.

Furthermore Government monopolies can import the following commodities without currency and/or import licence:

6	1	Young trees or bushes for rearing.
7	1a, 3a, 5 and 7	Vegetables, fresh.
21	6	Compressed yeast.
22	6-18	Wines, n.e.s.
	19-38	Spirits and wines with 21% or more alcohol by cubic measure.
24	1-9	Tobacco and tobacco products.
31	10-14	Baking essences, flavouring materials and perfume for making of soap.
	15 and 16a	Perfumes, hair tonics and face tonics.
35	1-10	Manufactured fertilizers.
44	19	Cigarette paper.
73	84	Radio sets and parts thereof, including radio gramophones.

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Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the *Board of Trade Journal* **under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the** *Export Service Bulletin*, **which is published three times a week, with a weekly supplement, by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.**

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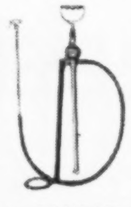

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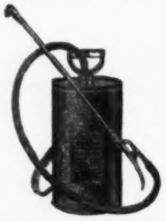

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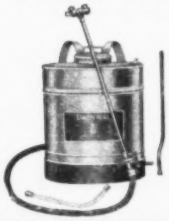

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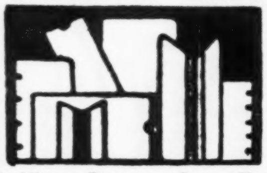

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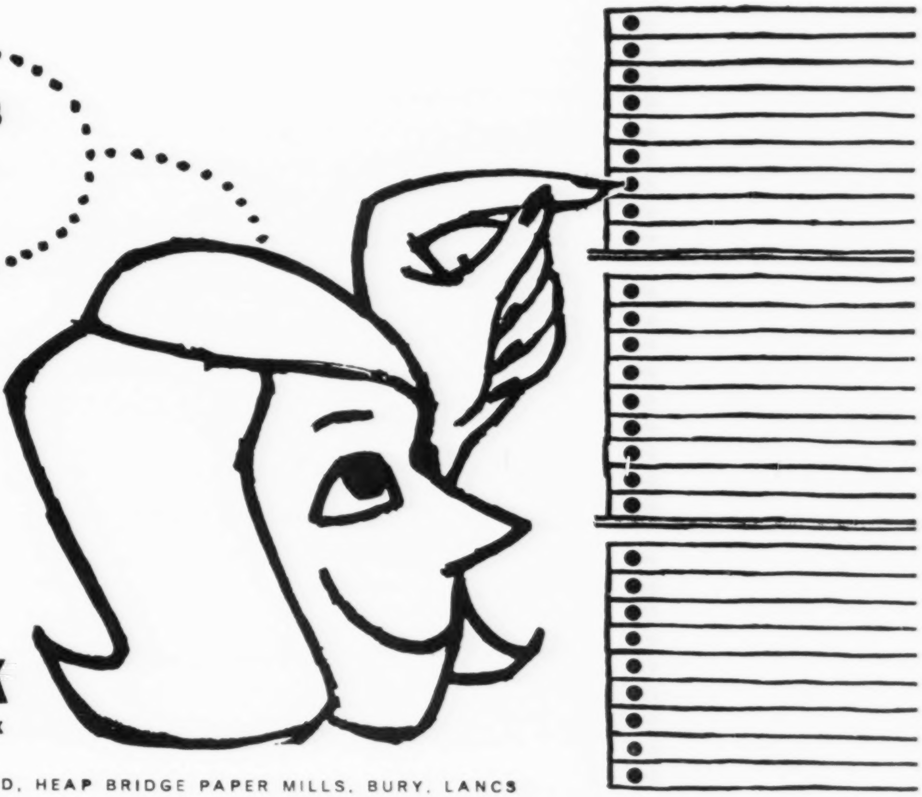

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